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FOURTEEN PAGES - TWO RYALS

## Fiery UFO said chunk from rocket

Washington Bureau

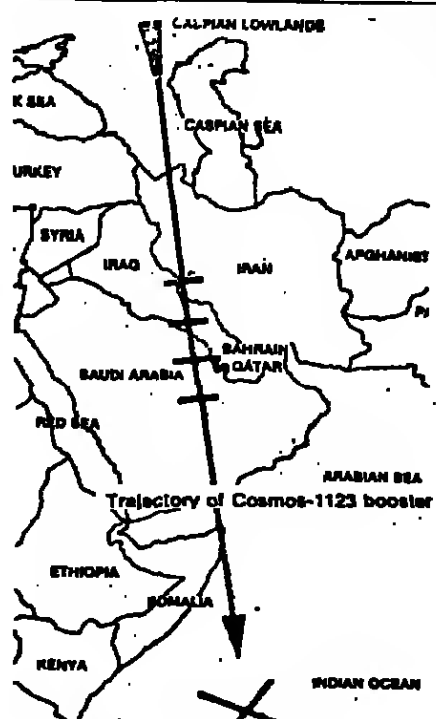
WASHINGTON, July 19 — A fiery object that hurtled across the skies of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula last summer — and believed at the time to be a UFO — has been identified by experts as a rocket booster used to launch a Soviet spy satellite.

The blazing object, which traveled at great speed southwards across the peninsula, was sighted by numerous observers, including airline pilots, the evening of Aug. 24, 1979. Press accounts at the time quoted eyewitnesses who said they were convinced they had seen a UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) or spacecraft from another world.

Official investigating teams in Bahrain and Qatar eventually agreed the object had been a genuine UFO. The head of the Qatari team was quoted as saying: "My final conclusion was that the object was definitely a UFO under its own power which eventually exploded."

The Bahraini report on the sighting concluded "this is the most positive sighting by reliable witnesses ever in history... This was definitely not refracted or reflected light, nor a meteor or satellite, or any known flying craft made by man."

George Williams, editor of the *Gulf Daily News*, personally witnessed the sighting, according to press reports. He was quoted as saying: "We were all just



standing there hypnotized as the UFO zig-zagged across the sky... It seemed to stop and hover over a brightly lit mosque for a few seconds. I'm convinced I saw a spacecraft from another world."

The sighting was widely reported throughout the world. But now a computer specialist at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, says the object was not a UFO at all, but a 20-foot-long rocket booster used to launch the Soviet spy satellite Cosmos-1123.

James Ober, who has investigated numerous UFO reports, says he was able to identify the object with help from NORAD.

## Russians settle on W. Bank Squatters demand help to build town

TEL AVIV, July 19 (AP) — A group of Russian immigrants set up a tent settlement on a hill in the occupied West Bank Friday, and demanded that the government build them a town on the site, Israeli radio reported.

The 40 squatters fenced off the settlement beside Elkana, about 30 kilometers east of Tel Aviv, and sought a court order to prevent their immediate expulsion by Israeli troops, the reports said.

Israel had approved a settlement on the site, to be called Elkana B, but for budget reasons the plans have been put off. The squatters were demanding that the government make available the frozen funds for the town, Israeli troops closed off the road leading to the site.

The squatters' tactics were similar to those of the Gush Emunim Movement, which forced the government to set up settlements in the heart of the Arab-populated West Bank by setting up illegal squatting villages. But since the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin took power in 1977, Gush Emunim had enjoyed official support for its settlement drive.

Meanwhile American-Jewish leaders have attacked the settlement policy of the Begin government during a four-day Israeli-American conference organized in Jerusalem by the Jewish-American Conference.

The tone of the comments was exemplified by American-Jewish leader Theodore Mann, who strongly condemned the settlement policy in Arab occupied territory. Saying, "satanic religious elements are dictating the Israeli policy in the West Bank."

The devil of extremism has left many dead. How much more blood will be spilled in the name of religion?" he cried out to the gathering.

He said the Jewish establishment in the United States had always defended Israel's vital interests vis-a-vis the White House. But he added: "The acts of those people supposedly guided by the divine will place obstacles before the friends of Israel."



MESSAGE: Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday received a message of congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the July 14 revolution, from King Khaled. The message also included a reference to the brotherly relations between the two countries. It was given to Hussein by Saudi Arabia State Minister Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud.



## Statehood talks at U.N.

## Palestine session Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, July 19 (AP) — The emergency General Assembly session on Palestinian statehood is expected to begin Tuesday and opponents are gearing up to fight the issue.

Yehuda Z. Blum, the Israeli ambassador to the U.N., has scheduled a news conference for Monday, and the United States turned up Friday on the speakers' list for the opening meeting. Others listed to speak on the first day were the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Malta, Cuba, Morocco, the Seychelles, Jordan, Ecuador, India, Brazil, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Pakistan, and Mauritius.

The PLO is sending Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department, and several of its members are sending their foreign ministers. The session is expected to last about a week.

According to the assembly's 1950 "Uniting for Peace" resolution, when a big-power veto keeps the Security Council from acting to save peace, the Assembly can be called into emergency session to override the veto. A majority of U.N. members must agree to the session. After the United States vetoed a Palestinian statehood resolution in the Security Council on April 30, the PLO and its supporters decide to arrange an emergency session.

According to the "Uniting for Peace" procedure, when a majority agrees to an emergency session, the session must begin

within 24 hours. On Friday, the nonaligned group made sure that the session would begin on Tuesday. The 90-odd members of the group agreed to give their replies to the group chairman, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, by 10:30 a.m. Monday.

Roa will give them to Waldheim at exactly the right time for the Secretary-General to convene the session on Tuesday. Meanwhile, the nonaligned working group on Palestine was asked to meet Monday to complete a rough draft for a resolution on Palestinian statehood. The resolution will be presented for adoption by the emergency session.

In another development Israeli municipal planners have modified a new road scheme in Arab East Jerusalem after critics complained that it might endanger the centuries-old wall surrounding the old city area.

The proposal called for the road to be extended right up to the very edge of the stone wall built in the 16th century when Jerusalem was part of the Turkish empire.

Critics said traffic vibrations so close to the wall could bring a danger of collapse. Also they were worried that road excavations might destroy one still undiscovered archeological treasures.

The area is close to the old no-man's land that used to run between the Arab and Israeli sections of Jerusalem prior to the 1967 war.

At its meeting Friday the District Planning Commission voted to keep the Jaffa Road at its present width. The road will, however, be dropped to a lower level to run underneath a new pedestrian promenade leading to the Jaffa Gate.

An underground car park and shopping arcade will be built close to the road.

## Israelis, rightists attack U.N. force

BEIRUT, July 19 (AP) — A joint force of Israeli troops and rightist Christian Lebanese militiamen has penetrated the Norwegian zone of the U.N.-policed area in southern Lebanon and set up a position, the U.N. office in Beirut said Friday.

Norwegian battalion commander Col. Ronning was roughed up by some militiamen when he tried to obstruct the incursion. They also tried to disarm him, said U.N. spokes-

## Israel boosts drive against Iraq

TEL AVIV, July 19 (R) — Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres said Saturday he would approach fellow members of the Socialist International to try to prevent Iraq being supplied with enriched uranium. The Labor Party would try to mobilize fellow Socialists and free-world leaders against "this threat to humanity," he said. France has agreed to supply Iraq with enriched uranium and two nuclear reactors.

Meanwhile, Iraq rejected Israeli and Western criticism of its nuclear program and stressed its commitment to the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The rapid campaigns of American, Zionist and British intelligence service will not affect Iraq's unbending determination to employ two nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes," said the newspaper *Al-Jumhouria*, which speaks for the government of President Saddam Hussein, in an editorial.

It said that agreement has been reached with France to supply this country with a reactor, complaining that "the enemies of the Arabs have been resorting to all forms and means of terror, pressure and plotting to undercut the project."

The Israeli campaign coincided with the announcement of meeting next week at the United Nations at which atomic scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Kenya and Lebanon would study Israel's potential to become a nuclear power.

French officials have said they will stick by their agreement to supply reactors to Iraq. Baghdad has stated it is seeking nuclear technology to help oil-financed industrial development. Earlier this week a Kuwaiti newspaper, *Al-Qabas*, said that the Israeli secret service Mossad had started putting into operation plans to undermine Arab nuclear projects. Along with Iraq, Syria and Libya both have energy nuclear programs. Baghdad's atomic program began in the 1960s.

## Brezhnev opens Olympics

MOSCOW, July 19 (Agencies) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev opened the Moscow Summer Olympic Games Saturday afternoon, giving to more than 100,000 people, in Lenin Stadium the traditional message, modified for these games: "I declare open the games of Moscow celebrating the 22nd Olympiad of the modern era."

Earlier, in a prepared statement released by the Soviet news agency Tass, Brezhnev said the Moscow games mirror strivings for "peace, accord and beauty." The statement did not mention the boycott movement led by the United States and supported by some three dozen other countries because of Soviet military actions in Afghanistan.

In the opening parade, nations carried through in their "compromise" protests, with some not sending their teams, or just allowing a lone member to march. Others refused to use national flags, and some walked behind name boards only identifying their groups as Olympic representatives from their countries.

Brezhnev was not expected to stay throughout the games. In fact, he made a special trip to Moscow Friday for the opening, planning to leave shortly afterward.

In his statement, he called the games "an outstanding event in international sporting life, a reflection of the striving of the people for peace, accord and beauty. They have always attracted and continue attracting the close attention of millions upon millions of people throughout the world."

Thousands of Soviet dancers and gymnasts were part of the ceremony Saturday. The parade of teams was led, as is tradition, by the Greeks, followed by groups in alphabetical order according to the Russian Cyrillic letters.

Competition in several major events, including basketball and swimming, is to begin Sunday.

Meanwhile, retiring International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Lord Killanin, criticized U.S. President Jimmy Carter, charging that his administration went into the Olympic boycott campaign without any understanding of the way international sports is run.

The president of the (IOC) spoke at a press conference 24 hours before the opening of the Moscow games. "If they understand other matters as well as they understand

sport, God help us all," Killanin said, of the U.S. government.

"Asked to define more precisely what the U.S. did not understand about sport, Killanin replied: "They did not understand how sport is organized in the world. They did not understand how national Olympic committees work, or the working of the IOC."

"They did not understand the working of the national and international sports federations," he continued. "To my mind they have no knowledge of sport other than about American football and American baseball. If football and baseball had been in the Olympic Games, perhaps we would not have had a boycott."

The swirl of political controversy about the second world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, which is designed to be apolitical, springs from the inclusion on the agenda of a separate item on Palestinian women.

The effect of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women will be one of the three major agenda topics discussed during the two-week conference which is drawing about 1,000 delegates from 118 countries.

The other two agenda topics approved by the U.N. General Assembly last December are the effects of the apartheid policy on women in southern Africa and the situation of women refugees worldwide.

Israel and the United States both opposed having Palestinian women singled out for discussion and sought to have the forum on Palestinian women submerged under the general topic of women as refugees.

The topic of Palestinian women living both inside and outside Israel and the occupied territories is scheduled for discussion the afternoon of July 24 and the all day July 25 at the party which marks the midpoint in the United Nations Decade for Women.

This decade was kicked off by the International Women's Year Conference held in Mexico City in 1975. It was that conference which adopted the controversial resolution equating Zionism with racism.

According to a State Department press officer for the conference, the session on the effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women will include a review of their social and economic needs.

The delegates will also be looking at ways to specifically assist Palestinian women in the areas of health care, employment and education, she said.

The subject of Palestinian women is also likely to arise during some of the general debate sessions at the conference, but the spokesman said the U.S. "will work hard to keep politics from obscuring the larger issues of the accomplishments of women and the obstacles still confronting them in society."

The agenda item on Palestinian women has already sparked sharp differences of

## Palestinians on agenda

## Zionists denounce women's conference

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19 — A United Nations world conference on women, has opened in Copenhagen, Denmark, amid charges here by American Jews and supporters of Israel that the conference will become a "vehicle of political abuse against Israel."

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The agenda item on Palestinian women has already sparked sharp differences of

opinion from conference delegates. During a speech this week, Jihan Sadat, the head of the Egyptian delegation, acknowledged that the "dignity and the future" of the Palestinian women have been deeply affected by the Israeli occupation. But she added: "We cannot destroy Israel."

She also called for a conference resolution demanding that Israel withdraw from the Arab lands occupied in 1967. About 20 members of other Arab delegations walked out during her speech.

Earlier this week in an interview, Leila Khaled, representing the PLO, said, "Do you really believe that it is possible to respond to the occupation of one's land and to violence and terror against one's people with peace?"

Most Arab states have sent delegates to the mid-decade conference in Copenhagen. As the conference was ready to be convened, a U.S. spokesman told *Arab News* that it was not clear which members of the 37-member official U.S. delegation will be addressing the Palestinian topic during the two days of discussions next week.

But Sarah Weddington, a White House advisor, who along with U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Donald McHenry, co-chairs the U.S. delegation, made it clear that she will try to keep the issue from being "divisive." I believe there are other, "more appropriate forums for discussing the status of Palestinian women," she said.

According to a State Department spokesman, the U.S. delegates have been instructed to guard against "unfair criticism of Israel and the Camp David Accords" during the conference and to oppose any resolutions that are "unfairly critical of Israel."

Instead the spokesman said the U.S. delegation has been instructed to focus and examine the problems of Palestinian women in the context of the conference's sub-themes of health, education and employment.

Before the conference opened resolutions were introduced by lawmakers in both Houses of Congress calling on the U.S. delegates to oppose any resolutions on the separate issue of Palestinian women.

The 37 U.S. delegates represent a wide spectrum of women — young and old, professional and blue collar workers — and a broad range of racial and ethnic groups.

However, there are no Arab-American or Palestinian-American women in the delegation. (Mary Rose Oaker, an Arab-American Congresswoman from Ohio, is attending the conference as a special Congressional advisor.)

One of the U.S.-delegates is the immedi-

ate past president of the National Council of Jewish Women, and several other prominent members of the American Jewish groups are attending the conference.

Last month a regional preparatory conference here for the world conference — despite attempted containment of political issues by State Department planners — nearly turned into a full-fledged political debate.

That conference focused on the three main agenda topics now being discussed in Copenhagen. Panelists for the discussion here on Palestinian women included a State Department officer, a Jewish professor, an administration Middle East specialist and a researcher on Middle East topics. There were no Arab women on the panel.

Daniel Phillips, the State Department officer who helped plan the conference said he chose panelists he thought would not let the forum degenerate into a debate of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He also said he found it insignificant that no Palestinian or Arab women were asked to address the subject at the June conference.

"During the discussion of women and apartheid, no one from the Union of South Africa spoke," Phillips said in explaining the selections of panelists.

Both Phillips and State Department press officer Lillian Levy described panelist Judith Kipper, a researcher at the American Enterprise Institute here as "sympathetic to the Palestinians."

In her speech Kipper admitted that the political question of national identity has imposed a special burden on Palestinian women, but she stated that Palestinian women are inhibited by their Arab culture and as well as Israeli occupation. "In their daily lives Palestinian women suffer the same discrimination and lack of status imposed on women in other countries," she added.

The separate agenda item on Palestinian women at the Copenhagen conference was approved by the U.N. General Assembly last December by a vote of 105 to 2. The United States and Israel cast the only no votes, but several Western European countries abstained.

In addition to opposing the singling out of Palestinian women for discussion at the Copenhagen conference, the United States also protested the form in which the agenda topic was presented.

The proposed subject of Palestinian women was presented to U.N. conference planners in a document prepared by the U.N. Economic Commission of Western Asia (ECWA).



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# King makes donation to Welfare Society

MECCA, July 19 (SPA) — King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd have donated money to the Islamic Welfare Society, according to Riyadh Governor Prince Salman. The prince, who also is chairman of the society, would not disclose the amounts.

He told reporters after a two-hour meeting of the society's board Thursday that before the King and the crown prince announced their gifts, the society already had SR132 million in cash, as well as land worth about SR105 million.

It is the society's policy not to disclose substantial donations in order not to discourage private benefactors, as explained by Sheikh Kamel in a statement published by Arab News earlier. Sheikh Saleh donated SR40 million to the society from his personal



Chiang Ching-Kuo

## Taiwan chief praises ties with Kingdom

JEDDAH, July 19 (CNA) — President Chiang Ching-Kuo of the Republic of China is highly satisfied with the close ties existing between his country and Saudi Arabia, Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom Hsueh Yu-chi said Friday.

Hsueh returned to Jeddah Thursday after a two-week stay in Taipei for home consultations.

He said he had been received by President Chiang, Premier Y.S. Sun and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, and met with other officials.

President Chiang expressed satisfaction over the close Sino-Saudi cooperation in various fields, and was especially happy that the ties are continuing to grow with accelerated momentum, he said.

Yu-Chi went on that the president is happy with the performance of the Chinese working in the Kingdom and hopes they would keep up with their good work to further contribute to the friendship between the two countries.

While in Taipei, Hsueh participated in a Board Meeting of the Jubail Fertilizer Co. in his capacity as a director of the Board. He said the Board reviewed with satisfaction the progress of the Sino-Saudi joint venture aimed at establishing a huge fertilizer complex in the Kingdom.

He also made preparations for the Fifth Session of the Sino-Saudi Permanent Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation to be held in Taipei later this year. In addition, he made some arrangements for the forthcoming visit to Taipei to be made by a number of senior Saudi officials.

money when the society was instituted. Prince Salman donated a similar amount.

The board meeting last Thursday decided that the society should have stable resources and set up a special committee to study the issue and report on it at the next board meeting. The meeting was attended by Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, the governor of Assir, and Saud bin Abdul Mohsen, deputy governor of Mecca and vice chairman of the society.

A committee also was set up to ensure coordination between the society and the philanthropic society in Assir regarding the construction of a health complex in Ahha. Another joint committee will deal with the establishment of a major hospital in Ahha. In addition, dispensaries or small clinics will be set up throughout the Kingdom to become hospitals at a later stage.

Following the board meeting, Prince Salman also disclosed that the society plans to help set up Arab-Islamic schools abroad to promote Islam and Arabic language. Other plans include the establishment of centers for the handicapped.

Prince Salman also said that the society will carry out a project in Riyadh in conjunction with King Faisal Welfare Society and the Riyadh Philanthropic Foundation and that Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi will follow up the project.

## saudi comment

By Abdullah Omar Khayyat  
Al-Jazira

From the news clippings that I have, I found a statement by the Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones who said early last month that his ministry was considering a reduction in the local call charges. He also said that he had asked all telephone directors in the Kingdom to provide a hook-up to any citizen requesting a telephone in his house or office.

The minister's concern for the telephone projects and services has, indeed, broken all previous records. What he has been able to achieve calls for a recognition and an expression of gratitude for his fruitful efforts.

But I would like to mention something that might tend to distort this good image. There is an unreasonable negligence in the matter of maintenance of subscribers' telephones in Jeddah. The frequent absence of current in telephone cables on the pretext of non-payment of bills or some other excuse creates an unpleasant taste.

There is yet another more calamitous development in Jeddah. We were very much pleased with the efforts and activities of Jeddah's Telephone Director when he had assumed his post. But now it has become almost impossible to get hold of him. Not only the director, the others too have followed his suit, making things still more difficult for the public. Despite your hard attempts, it will be a trying time for you to locate them even during office hours.

Being a friend of the "telephone man," it pains me to write these lines. But if friendship has rights, the public do have their rights too. Hence, I find it obligatory to pen down these facts believing that the minister himself will not have a different view on the point.

## prayer times

Sunday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.27	4.19	3.53
Ishraq	5.55	5.45	5.22
Dhuhr	12.33	12.34	12.06
Assr	3.50	3.58	3.28
Maghreh	7.06	7.12	7.43
Isha	9.06	9.12	8.43

## Crippled man receives help from local automotive dealer

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, July 19 — A local automotive dealer had produced a motorcycle for a legless merchant — enabling the man to move around easier than he had been able to since an Israeli bomb crippled him at the age of 10.



Shakil Ahmed



ON THE STREET: Here are two views of El-Jadeli with his home-made rickshaw (above) and his new motorcycle. With his new motorcycle the merchant is able to make rounds for his business more easily.

Abdullah Hashim, owner of the local Honda dealership, noticed Abdul Hadi Muhammad El-Jadeli working his way down the street in his hand-powered, home-made rickshaw and asked if there was any way he could be of help.

Hashim then consulted with Honda's workshop manager, Shakil Ahmed, about getting the merchant a special motorcycle. Eventually the man agreed that it was possible to convert an ordinary motorcycle.

"We used a variety of parts," Shakil said. "We took parts from an ST70, MT250 (both motorcycles) and from a TN360 (four-wheel vehicle) and modified an ATC110 to make the cycle." Shakil added, "We did the first one and were not too sure what to do, but now we have a list and we are sending it to Japan to get spare parts in case someone else needs a cycle like this, then we could make it."

"There were two mechanics working on the motorcycle. In this case we had to find a way to do things right. The mechanics had to think two or three times and make special considerations. They had to think about what El-Jadeli needed, because if he gets stuck he can't walk away like you or me."

Shakil said that after the mechanics finished the motorcycle, he made different people from different departments test



AT WORK: El-Jadeli (lower left) and Shakil Ahmed (standing left) watch as the mechanics make some adjustments to the bamboo shop owner's new motorcycle. The machine is specially prepared so that El-Jadeli can use the machine without any problem.

the machine. He would then ask questions about performance to reduce any problem. "This is a big thing here, because everything arrives here put together. Not a lot is specially made — this shows the initiative and ability of mechanics," Shakil added.

The forty-year-old Palestinian national said that he is extremely happy with his motorcycle and is satisfied with the performance. He said that now he can cover long distances to collect business and to be on time with clients for his bamboo furniture business.

El-Jadeli is married and has three sons and two daughters and has lived in Jeddah

for the last 14 years. At first he faced travel difficulties, and being a technical-minded man, he designed and prepared the cycle rickshaw. El-Jadeli said that due to the increased number of cars and other vehicles he was becoming upset and began thinking about getting a car, which was too expensive for him. But when Abdullah Hashim saw him one day on the road and asked to his office, he solved his problems.

According to the merchant, the motorcycle came at the right time since pushing himself around by rickshaw had become increasingly difficult. "When I prepared the rickshaw I was only 40 kg., but now am 85 kg."



REST: El-Jadeli sits in a chair produced in his shop.

## BRIEFS

### Prayers performed

MECCA, July 19 — Several hundred thousand persons performed the Friday prayers in the holy mosque of the city. Despite the large number of cars from outside the city, there were no traffic snarls reported.

### Spoiled food destroyed

ZULFI, July 19 — The Anti-Fraud Squad of the Commerce Ministry destroyed canned foods and fruits here Friday during an inspection tour. In one act it destroyed 1,000 cans of tomato potpourri, cheese, hot sauce, oranges and potatoes which were considered unfit for human consumption.

### Foreign Service graduation

JEDDAH, July 19 — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal attended the graduation of the first class of diplomatic service

trainees at the foreign office diplomatic training center here Saturday. The graduates will be assigned to Saudi Arabian embassies and missions abroad.

### Trainees depart

RIYADH, July 19 — Thirty two students of the Public Administration Center here left for further training in the United States. During their 48 days there they will get acquainted with computer centers and the administration of hospitals.

### Computer donated

RIYADH, July 19 — The University of Riyadh donated a computer to the University of Omdurman, Sudan, as part of an ongoing cooperation between them. Earlier on, Riyadh university donated a number of buses for transporting students and saloon cars for the university's guests.

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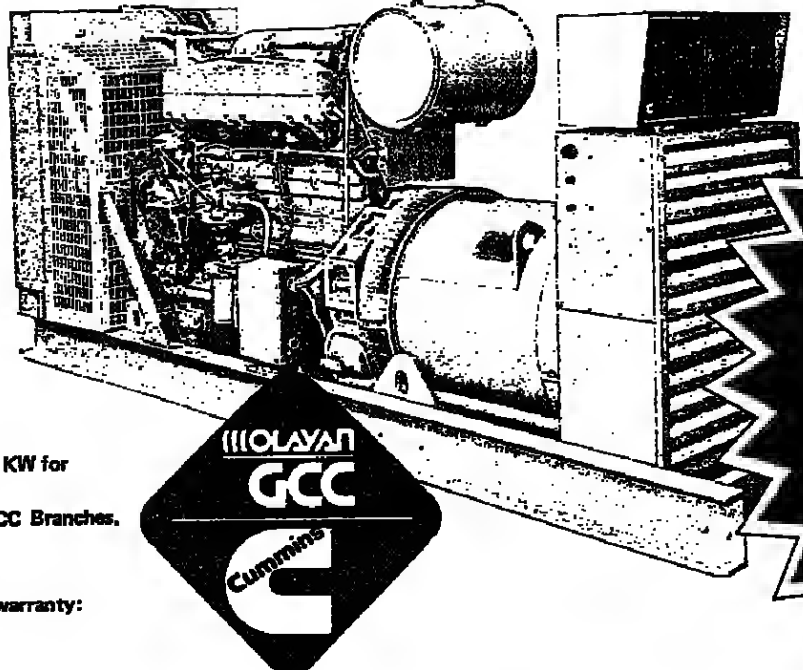
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## Former Turkish premier

# Niha Erim assassinated by gunmen

ISTANBUL, July 19 (Agencies) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Niha Erim was shot dead here Saturday by unidentified gunmen, police said. Erim, a professor of law, led two above-party governments in 1971 and 1972 during a turbulent martial law period.

Although he resigned from the left-of-center Republican Peoples Party (RPP) — in 1971 to become an independent prime minister, he became identified with the right after a tough period of anti-leftwing repression under his two governments. He is by far the best-known of thousands of victims of political violence in Turkey over the past few years. At least 1,800 Turks have died in left-right vendetta killings so far this year.

Erim and his bodyguard were shot dead in their car near a yacht club in Istanbul's residential Dragos district, on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus straits.

Erim served twice as prime minister — from March to December 1971, and from December 1971 to April 1972.

Police said they suspected Erim's killing may have been in retaliation for the murder of RPP member of parliament Abdurrahman Koksaloğlu last Tuesday. Killing of leftists or rightists in Turkey tends to be followed by the killing of a similar number of people from the other side.

But the murders of a member of parliament and a former prime minister in one week raised the wave of political violence in Turkey to a new level and shocked many Turks. Many people said they feared an increase in the number of political killings, currently 10 a day. Others said there would be further pressure on the military to take tougher action.

Martial law has been in force in Istanbul, Ankara and other key provinces for a year and a half but has not stopped the hit-and-run street killings.

The generals are known not to be keen on intervening, particularly in the face of Turkey's complex economic problems. Erim, who was also a senator for six years in the 1970s, was the prime minister who banned Turkey's traditional poppy cultivation in 1971 under strong pressure from the United States, which was concerned about the scale of illicit heroin exports from Turkey.

In all of Turkey, towns, villages and Zev

Meire regions are held either by the left or the right. Even for a political people, life has become unbearable. And because of a new law, members of professional groups may now carry guns on their belts, in addition to the untold number of people who already have legal or illegal weapons.

The government has called for various solutions, such as laws reinstituting the state

security courts, calling a state of emergency and giving more power to the prefects and commanders of the state of siege.

These laws probably will spend some time on the drawing board, because parliament, which has been unable to elect a head of state for four months, is stuck. Premier Suleiman Demirel's government has also proposed economic liberalism, anti-Communism and

police measures, while the Social Democrats in the opposition suggested more state control of the economy, no favoritism for extremist ideologists, and social measures.

But neither party can control the direction of the country, because each has about the same parliamentary strength. And each depends on a smaller party to constitute a majority.

## Supports EEC stand

## Hayden airs concern over French nuclear aid to Iraq

TEL AVIV, July 19 (AFP) — Australian Labor Party chief Bill Hayden has voiced concern about French nuclear aid to Iraq, which he described as "one of the most disturbing developments" in the Middle East situation. "The French supply of nuclear technology and uranium to Iraq... might have very negative consequences," he said. The eventuality of the proliferation in any unstable country is a most dangerous process.

Interviewed by Agence France Press at the close of a four-day fact-finding mission here, Friday, during which he met government and opposition leaders, Hayden spoke of his meeting Thursday with Israeli Labor party leader Shimon Peres.

He described Peres's program for a Palestinian settlement as "most constructive" because it recognized the right of the Palestinian people to be involved in the negotiating process.

He added: I agree with the view expressed by the EEC (European Economic Community) that the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) will have to be associated because I feel that by isolating them there will be a tendency for them to subvert the process.

Speaking of the meeting he had with PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Hayden said the latter's position was more moderate than that of some other Palestinian leaders, despite the extreme statements he made. Recognizing the difficulty of setting up contacts between the PLO and Israel, he said, "We have firmly committed ourselves to Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as a base for solution to any dispute, and we have constantly

declared our commitment to the preservation of the integrity and security of Israel."

He added: However, the Palestinian problem will not be solved until the Palestinian people have a land of their own — It is in the utmost interest of Israel. The only way for the process to succeed is to involve a third party not committed to either side," Hayden said.

But he added: The Australian Labor Party has not a sufficiently substantial standing to be this third party. Asked about Jewish set-

tlements in the Israeli-occupied territories, Hayden said they were "illegal".

"They contravene the Geneva convention," he said. "But I recognize that it should be a matter in the negotiation process, because for Israel security has to be established beyond any doubt." He concluded: This security cannot be based on settlements. It may involve a buffer zone along the border — the presence of some defensive force, perhaps the Americans. I certainly believe it will involve the demilitarization of the West

## Baghdad requested to clarify unconfirmed execution of Turks

ANKARA, July 19 (AP) — Turkey has asked for an official Iraqi "explanation" for the reported execution of nine ethnic Turks in that neighboring Muslim country, Turkish sources reported. The worsening relations with Iraq dominated a cabinet session Thursday and sources said Friday Turkey's ambassador in Baghdad, Sencer Asena, was instructed to demand Iraqi clarification of the published report.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told reporters after the meeting that the executions "have not been confirmed... we are pursuing the matter with extreme sensitivity." He noted "there is no benefit for Iraq to blow up ties with Turkey." The two countries share a 300-kilometer frontier.

Turkish newspapers, quoting ethnic Turkish sources in Iraq, reported earlier this week that the nine Turks were executed for "involvement in secessionist activities." The daily "Milliyet" newspaper reported Friday that a plea by the Iraqi ambassador in Ankara, Taha Aziz, to talk to two Turkish government ministers was rejected on the grounds that appointments should be made well in advance.

However, the daily reported, the Turkish government is not considering lodging a protest note with Iraq until full details of the reported executions arrive in the Turkish capital. The unconfirmed deaths marked a new turn for the worse in relations between the two Muslim countries.

Turkey officially protested the Baghdad government's attitude over the killing of 10 Turkish villagers who accidentally ventured in June into Iraqi territory in Cukurca, a border town in the Hakkari province.

## Israelis want peace — Sadat

NEW YORK, July 19 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told *Reader's Digest* "Magazine" that more than 90 per cent of Israelis wanted peace, but he could not say whether this was true of their government. The interview, given May 20, will appear in the August issue of "Reader's Digest."

Asked by the magazine interviewers if he really believed Israel wants a peace agreement, Sadat replied: "But it appears that Begin (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin) can't bring himself to leave what he

calls 'Judea and Samaria' because it is 'the land of the fathers' and 'it is biblical.' The Israeli people want peace. The government? I don't know, really."

Asked if he thought the Israelis would ever agree to a form of autonomy for the Palestinians in Gaza and on the West Bank that would satisfy the Palestinians and other Arabs, he said:

"If Begin drops all these Judea/Samaria claims, yes. We can reach agreement. We were facing many more difficulties before Camp David than we are facing now."

## Egypt cement factory funded

WASHINGTON, July 19 (Agencies) — The Suez Cement Company is to build a major new plant with funds provided by local and international investors, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank said Friday.

Local financing will come from sponsors and other investors, including five Egyptian banks, five insurance companies, four cement producers and a trading company, which will provide equity of approximately \$69.6 million. About 4,000 private shareholders have also invested in the company's share capital.

the World Bank affiliate said.

The U.S. agency for International Development (U.S. AID) will provide \$95 million, and \$30 million will be funded by the IFC, which assists private enterprises in developing countries.

The project consists of the construction and operation of a cement plant at Quattania, about 10 miles east of Cairo. Its annual capacity will be 1.4 million tons. The project includes the opening of limestone and clay quarries about a mile from the plant site.

## Mideast briefs

JAKARTA (AP) — Muslims in Indonesia are being asked to continue aid to fellow Muslims in Afghanistan fighting the Communist regime of Babrak Karmal and the Soviet occupation forces. The committee for Solidarity of the Peoples in Indonesia and Afghanistan Friday called on Muslims to contribute funds to help Muslims in Afghanistan, particularly those who have left the country.

BAGHDAD (AP) — The two mayors and the religious leader expelled from their Jordan West Bank towns last May 3 by Israeli officials last night said they will discuss the "inhuman practices of the occupation authorities" with Iraqi officials.

TOKYO (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will send a four-member delegation to Japan Sunday for talks with Japanese Labor unions and women's organizations, a PLO Tokyo bureau official said Friday. The delegation, led by Mohamed Bagleh, a member of the PLO's Lebanese office, would stay for 13 days, the official added.

BAHRAIN (R) — The Bahrain government Saturday signed an agreement giving it

a 60 per cent share in an oil refinery after tough negotiations with the foreign owners. The U.S. Caltex Petroleum corporation, Caltex is jointly-owned by Standard Oil Company of California and Texaco.

PARIS (R) — International talks on rescheduling a major part of Turkey's official debts will restart here on July 22, OECD officials said Friday. Turkey failed to agree with 18 Western nations and international agencies on the rescheduling during three days of talks here last month and a further session planned for July 8 and 9 was postponed at the request of the U.S.

NICOSIA (AP) — Relatives of 2,000 Greek Cypriots still listed as missing six years after the Turkish invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus staged a silent protest outside the embassies of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council here Friday. White haired old mothers and younger wives and sisters of the missing dressed in black together with men relatives sat silently outside the five embassy buildings for two hours holding up placards calling for United Nations action to solve the problem of the missing.

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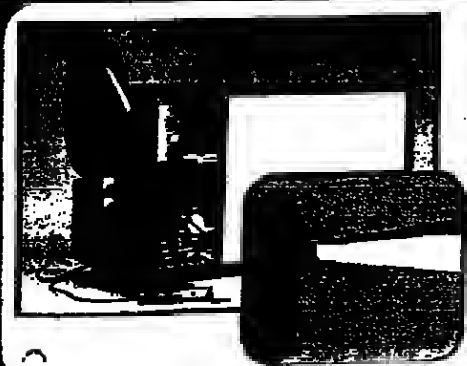
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# Cambodia wants border DMZ

## Communists ask talks on refugees; slam Thai role

BANGKOK, July 19 (AP) — Cambodia has proposed a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Cambodian border and some international control to ensure peace and stability in the embattled area.

The Vietnam news agency, monitored in Bangkok Saturday, said the proposal was made at the conclusion Friday of a two-day meeting of Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian ministers in Laos.

The four-point proposal said that the two countries would "refrain from using border areas as springboards to violate each other's sovereignty" and cooperate with each other and with international organizations to find a solution to the problem of refugees at the frontier. The proposal called for a joint commission to implement the agreement and some form of international control.

It called for discussions between the two countries on the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and said that refugee camps in Thailand should be "established far from the border to avoid border clashes."

The conference was attended by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Cambodian Information Minister Keo Chanda who represented his regime's foreign ministry, and Deputy Premier for Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipasuth of Laos. The meeting issued both a resolution and a lengthy statement which attacked the United States and Communist China and supported the Soviet Union on every major foreign policy issue.

Both documents placed the blame for tension and fighting along the Thai-Cambodian border on Thailand as well as Peking and Washington. The documents charged that the Thais and their allies were supporting armed elements which were aiming to destabilize the Phnom Penh Regime.

Implicit in the Cambodian proposal, which was backed by Vietnam and Laos, was that the Bangkok government would have to negotiate with the Vietnam-backed regime of President Heng Samrin.



FIRST AID: A Cambodian civilian administers first aid to a man wounded in fighting along the Thai-Cambodian border. But the man, one of about 90 wounded in the clash, later died.

### Refugees caught in middle

## Charity, politics clash at Thai border

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand July 19 (AP) — A mortar shell explodes in the center of a crowded encampment of bamboo and palm-leaf huts, sending thousands of Cambodian refugees fleeing in panic.

Was the shell fired by the Vietnamese inside Cambodia? By the guerrillas of Pol Pot? The Thai army? Or by brigand groups posing as anti-Communist resistance fighters?

A convoy of trucks loaded with international and rice lumbers towards an area controlled by Pol Pot. A foreign relief official asks himself: will the rice help save the lives of women and children or will it strengthen a guerrilla movement with a murderous record?

A Cambodian in Phnom Penh, fed up with the Vietnamese-propped regime in his country, prepares for an escape to the Thai-Cambodian frontier and asks a newsman whether he should live along the border — where movement is free, black marketeering rife but life very dangerous — or try to bribe his way into one of the United Nations "holding centers" and be ministered to by everyone from American Baptists to surgeons of the International Red Cross.

Over the past year, the 800-kilometer-long frontier has become a complex mix of pure humanitarianism and political games at the expense of people's lives, a continuing tragedy of innocent civilians buffeted by all sides, trapped in cross-fires and herded from one place to another.

There is also a comic opera scenario here of squabbling competing aid agencies, missionaries bent on reaping a harvest of Christians among the Buddhist refugees and foreign aid workers, dressed in the latest in

"frontline chic," gathering at night in this seedy border town to talk with studied nonchalance about the dangers that day "up at the border."

The focus of international attention has been on a 60-kilometer strip of border north of Aranyaprathet. This is the precarious home of some 200,000 Cambodians in make-shift encampments like Nong Chan, Nong Samet and Ban Sangae, which straddle the frontier, and which are targets of cross-border fighting as well as sinister rivalries among various anti-Communist Cambodian groups.

Hundreds have died and been wounded here over the past month, both in a Vietnamese attack late June and in subsequent inter-group warfare. Encampments have been moved or destroyed. International aid has been disrupted and a "land bridge" which sent thousands of tons of food and relief supplies via Cambodians flocking to the border to the Cambodian interior has been at least temporarily shut down.

International aid is to continue to this area but the agencies are insisting on a separation of civilians from armed elements. The recent turmoil has just about the Thai and Western idea of the border area as a United Nations-protected "safe haven."

The 50-kilometer stretch of border south of Aranyaprathet is controlled by Pol Pot's troops, who are battling the Phnom Penh government and the 200,000-man Vietnamese army in Cambodia. International food aid to the Pol Pot encampments at Nong Pru, Thap Prik and Khao Din was stopped June 17 and negotiations continue whether the International Red Cross and other agencies will resume it.

The Red Cross says that the food goes largely to support Pol Pot's military and that aid officials have virtually no control over its distribution. Pol Pot authorities have told the agencies that food is needed for 55,000 people at the three camps, foreign aid workers rarely see more than a few hundred persons at a time.

Far less known, because of difficult access and strict controls by the Thais, are the deep southern border and the northern frontier. Relief sources estimate 13,000 are being fed along the northern tier at least seven points of Thailand's Ubol, Sisaket, Surin and Buriram provinces.

The Thai military has tight control over the area, which includes encampments of "Free Khmer" anti-Communist guerrillas and Pol Pot troops, which the Thais are eager to keep fighting-fit to counter Vietnamese domination of Cambodia.

The situation is similar in Thailand's southeasternmost border provinces of Trat and Chantaburi, where the Thai marines hold sway. In both areas, the U.N. World Food Program and the U.S.-based Catholic Relief Services help with the relief effort.

The aid debate between the aid agencies and the Thai government appears not to have touched on these two areas, although the question of just what international aid is going to the fighters rather than needy civilians can also be asked.

Thailand's current policy calls for keeping the "border Cambodians" from entering deeper into the country, even in the face of shelling and fighting.

They were reluctant to take action against the armed dissidents, their former comrades in the guerrillas war.

The army unit was replaced by men from the police paramilitary support unit, Ziyambi said. He added that more police would be used to deal with about 600 armed gangs in several parts of Zimbabwe.

A white woman interviewed noted that the choice of Walls' successor would pose problems. "With his going it means that the government has the difficult task of finding someone impartial to replace him in a situation where strong rivalries continue between the two guerrilla forces," she said.

The amalgamation program is meant to take in many of the 35,000 ex-guerrillas — some loyal to Mugabe, some to Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo — who remain in camps where they went at the cease-fire in January.

Costa Rican government emissary Johnny Chaverri said that henceforward the situation was in the hands of the International Red Cross and the San Salvador archbishopric, and that the Costa Rican government was moving its embassy elsewhere in San Salvador.

Costa Rica has maintained that the peasants were not sincerely interested in asylum but were simply being manipulated by the Marxists for propaganda.

Costa Rican officials denied there was any trap in the offer to evacuate the peasants. In San Jose, a foreign ministry official who asked anonymity complained to reporters that the embassy invaders deep changing their minds and their demands.

## Walls' departure worries white Zimbabwe

SALISBURY, July 19 (AFP) — Whites in Zimbabwe have expressed concern for their future security now that armed forces commander Peter Walls is retiring, and doubt over the ability of the fledgling national army to handle threats posed by armed, dissident former guerrillas in the rural areas.

Walls is going on long leave at month's end, pending retirement at the end of the year. That will end eight years in command first of the army, then of the joint security forces.

After leading the Rhodesian war effort against the black nationalists who subsequently came to power in independence elections, Walls agreed in March to serve under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and direct the formation of the new army of merging former guerrillas with units of the Rhodesian forces.

Walls was seen by the country's 210,000 whites during the war as a symbol of security

against guerrilla violence, and whites co-opted in street interviews said they were worried about his departure from command.

One man said that the retirement meant that control of the security forces was slipping out of white hands. "Gen. Walls says that formation of the New Army is going well and that Well-trained units are being produced," said another man interviewed. "But Mr. Ziyambi (deputy minister of home affairs) revealed a dangerous security situation caused by dissidents and bandits that units of the new army were unable to handle."

In a radio broadcast Friday night, Tarisai Ziyambi revealed that a mixed army unit of former guerrillas and security force men had been sent to put down rising violence in the Gokwe tribal area of northwestern Zimbabwe, but had had to be recalled three days later for "further training."

The deputy minister did not elaborate, but it was understood that some men in the unit

## Leftists hesitate, Costa Rica ends embassy protection

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, July 19 (Agencies) — The Costa Rican Embassy here, occupied by more than 200 refugees purportedly seeking Costa Rican asylum, has dropped its diplomatic status, a Costa Rican emissary said Friday. The change was made following expiration of a deadline presented Friday by the Costa Rican government, giving the peasants until 6 p.m. to leave the

mission and go to Costa Rica.

An airplane of the Costa Rican Laeas Airlines and two Salvadoran Air Force DC-6's were standing by to transport the refugees. The peasants, including about 135 children replied that they would make no decision before consulting with the leaders of the February 28 Popular Leagues the Marxist group that organized the peasants' occupation of

## Death toll in U.S. heat wave stands at 1,000

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AFP) — One thousand persons have died so far in the 27-day-old heat wave in the southern and central United States, estimates indicate. Three-quarters of the heat deaths occurred this week in the 20 affected states.

Facing predictions of continued high temperatures at least until the end of next

week, the federal government has issued recommendations for the stricken regions, ranging from abstention from liquor to dampening sheets at bedtime.

A state of emergency has been declared in Alabama, Georgia and Missouri, states which are among the most seriously affected. There were 237 deaths in Missouri.



سوف تكون مصيفا مفضلا لك ولعائلتك ولأولادك  
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- مستوصفات متفرقة
- شارع للأطباء (عيادات وكن)
- منطقة بنوك يلعبها سكان المنطقة
- منزهات وقدينة ألعاب
- (عوائل وأطفال)
- كازينو وادي القمر
- ميدان لسباق الخيل
- برج وادي القمر
- مطبخ داخلي يترك بطا على طراز الضاحية
- سواقير متفرقة
- فندق نموذجي حديث
- سواقير سيارات من عتة أدوار

- مسجد الضاحية الكبير
- مساجد متفرقة
- معاهد علمية ولغات
- مدارس حضانتة وروضة
- مدارس ابتدائية/إعدادية
- وثانوية (بنين وبنات)
- نادي ثقافي اجتماعي
- رياضي
- مساكن مدرسين
- مركز حضاري
- للاجتماعات وللؤتمرات
- بحيرات اصطناعية
- منطقت ملاعب رياضية

- مجمع تسويق مواد غذائية
- مجمع تسويق أدوات منزلية
- مجمع تسويق لوجوم وأثاث
- مجمع تسويق مواد بناء
- مراكز للبديد والبرق
- مراكز للهاتف
- مراكز لتقنيات الحاسب
- محطات بنزين
- منطقة ورش
- شركة كهرباء
- مراكز شرطة
- مراكز مرور
- مراكز دفاع مدني

علما أن كافة الشوارع مسفلتة ومساحتها تبدأ من ٢٠ متر وحتى ١٥٠ متر.  
الماء والكهرباء والهاتف مؤمنة في الضاحية.

وإن ضاحية وادي القمر سوف تنقسم إلى أربع  
فئات وضعت لها أسعار مبدئية لتناسب كل مواطن

كافة الجزرات سوف يتم  
بواسطة الحاسب الإلكتروني

الرفع ٥٠٪ مقدما  
والباقي عند الإفرغ  
بعد ٣ أشهر من الحجز  
ويُقبل باب الحجز بعد  
شهرين من الإعلان عن البيع

يمكن لأي مواطن  
امتلاك أي عدد  
من القطع في

أفحي المواطن  
أيضا كنت  
نحن على موعد معك  
قريباً  
لمعرفة مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ  
الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وضاحية وادي  
الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطبيب تمثيل  
سقاصة

- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٢٠,٥٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر مساحة بسعر ٢٥,٧٥٠ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٣٠,٧٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر مساحة بسعر ٣٥,٨٧٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٤١,٠٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر مساحة بسعر ٤٦,١٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٥١,٢٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر مساحة بسعر ٦١,٥٠٠ ريال

ولمن يرغب الحصول على بلوكات كاملة  
يجري منه الاتصال مباشرة بمسقاصة  
على الهاتف رقم ٦٩٠٧٢٠ جسد  
عند الإعلان عن البيع

نسيب لكافة المواطنين .. وصحتي تم المساواة بين الجميع  
جعلنا لكل مواطن رقم اتصال عند رفع مبلغ الحجز  
المبدئي فوراً وتطعن في ضاحية وادي القمر  
وسوف يتم توقيع عقد البيع واستدانة  
مباشرة في أية جهة يتم الدفع فيها  
بتخصيص أوبوكالة عن الغير

سعارنا: خدمة كافة المواطنين بدون تمييز



## Olympics draw 81 nations

## 6,600 athletes poised for games

MOSCOW, July 19 (R) — The battle for Olympic honors begins Sunday in the Moscow summer games with 6,600 athletes from 81 countries determined to prove that the medals will be won in worthy competition.

The U.S. led boycott has stripped the glamor from several of the 21 sports. But others will go ahead with little loss, the yachting, equestrian and hockey tournaments have been worst hit and the absence of powerful United States squads takes much of the strength from men's athletics, basketball and rowing.

But a feast of world-class sport is promised during the 15 days of competition. Most Olympic records should be broken while the usual host of world marks is promised. At the Montreal Olympics four years ago, the Soviet Union beaded the medals table, with 47 golds, 43 silver and 35 bronze. East Germany moved into second place for the first time, with 40 golds compared with 34 for the United States. Two more non-participants here, West Germany, with 18, and Japan, with nine, were far behind.

The showpiece track and field program which begins on Thursday could provide some of the most spectacular clashes of the games. None is awaited with greater eagerness than the meeting between the world's top two middle-distance runners, British pair Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe, in the 800 and 1,500 meters.

In the longer races Ethiopia's Mirut Yifter, the winner over 5,000 and 10,000 meters at

the last two World Cups, will be aiming to prove he could have achieved a similar double at the 1976 Olympics — but for the boycott of Montreal by the black African teams.

The greatest of all Olympic distance runners, Lasse Viren of Finland won the 5,000 and 10,000 meters in 1972 and 1976, will run the 10,000 and then choose between the 5,000 and the marathon, which will be decided simultaneously. The most spectacular of the men's field events could be the pole vault in which a world record seems almost guaranteed from the brilliant French trio, Philippe Houvion, Thierry Vigneron and Jean-Michel Bellor. Only Poland's Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz seems capable of pushing one of them out of the medals.

The women's track program will be an East European benefit with the East Germans inevitably setting the pace. But the East Germans will have a hard time in the 800 and 1,500 meters against 1976 double Olympic champion Tatiana Kazankina and another Russian, Nadezhda Tizarenko, the joint world record-holders over two laps. The women's high jump will bring together defending champion Rosi Ackermann of East Germany and Italian world record-holder Sara Simeoni in what could be a repeat of their dramatic battle in Montreal four years ago.

The Moscow boycott is unlikely to make much of a dent in the women's athletics program. But it will be a different story in some of

the men's events. The winners of the 110 and 400 meters hurdles will know that their gold medals are cheap. Only President Carter's efforts prevented almost certain victories for Americans Renaldo Nehemiah and Ed Moses, the best hurdlers the world has seen.

After the disappointment of the Montreal withdrawal, most of Africa's talented distance runners will be back in action. But the greatest of them all, multi-world record-holder Henry Rono of Kenya is a boycott victim for the second time in successive Olympics.

The Americans will be sorely missed by swimming enthusiasts. But products of their university scholarship system will battle East German and Soviet competitors for medal honors. The U.S. won 12 of 13 men's titles at Montreal. But their domination has been reduced since then, as Soviet swimmers head world rankings in four events. Sweden's California-trained Par Arvidsson is world record holder in the 100 meters butterfly. Arvidsson, Par Holmertz, his fellow Swede at the University of California, and Brazil's Djan Madruga, now at Indiana University, could win half a dozen golds. The Russians will be challenged by Britain's Duncan Goodenew in the breaststroke, but otherwise the Soviet team looks very strong.

The East German women have incredible depth again, with freestylers Caren Metschuk, Barbara Krause and Petra Schneider, and backstrokers Rica Reinisch and Birgit Treiber all likely gold winners. The Soviet and East German girls dominate world rankings in the breaststroke.

Veteran Vasily Alexeev, winner of eight world and Olympic titles, is back in action at the weightlifting hall, where his Soviet teammates and the Bulgarians should consolidate their world domination.

East Europeans are expected to dominate the gymnastics, which are deprived of the American world champions Kurt Thomas and Bart Conners and of the fast-improving Chinese. The Soviet world champions Nelli Kim and Alexander Didiatin and Romania's Nadia Comaneci will be challenged by newcomers in most disciplines.

Finish sculler Pertti Karppinen, defending Olympic champion, fees he can prevent an East European sweep of the rowing medals. Britain is the best of the Western countries here, with the withdrawal of New Zealand, Canada, West Germany and the United States.



RARE AMERICAN: Bernard O'Connell of Boston, Mass., poses with members of the Kuwait Olympic basketball team, a group O'Connell's been coaching for two years.

## With Kuwaiti cagers

## U.S. coach in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 19 (Agencies) — Bernard O'Connell, an American coach training the Kuwaiti Olympic basketball team for the Moscow Olympics, does not feel that he is betraying the United States by participating in the games.

"I am a professional coach. I do it for a living. If I'd been a coach for the American team, it would be different. I am not representing the United States," he said.

Although O'Connell says he is "neutral" on the U.S. boycott, he feels sorry for the American athletes. "I'm sure the American athletes feel very bad. It's too bad," he said, adding that the Olympics won't be the same without U.S. teams.

O'Connell, 40, has been living in Kuwait with his Mexican-born wife and two sons for two years. He coached the Mexican Olympic team during 1977-78. He has a one-year contract with the athletic federation of the Kuwait Olympic Committee, and he says he will stay with the Kuwaiti team through the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

He does not expect the Kuwaiti team to win any medals, saying his men are here for the exposure and experience of the competition. "We are here to improve our records, we are not thinking in terms of winning medals," he said.

Kuwait brought 102 athletes to the games, including nine entrants in track and field who are being trained by O'Connell.

O'Connell isn't the only native American

at the Olympics for basketball. Wayne Brabender of Minnesota, now a naturalized Spaniard, will lead the Spanish team in the games.

Naturally, the withdrawal of the United States, who have triumphed at every Olympic tournament apart from 1972, has made the Soviet Union overwhelming favorites for the men's basketball gold medal.

Playmaker Sergei Belov and the enormous Vladimir Tkachenko, 7 feet, 5 inches should guide the Soviets to their second victory in eight years after failing to make the final round in Montreal where they were overtaken by Yugoslavia. The Soviets broke Yugoslavia's stranglehold on the European championships at Turin last year, with Israel runner-up and Yugoslavia third. Israel's absence here make Yugoslavia, world champions at Manila two years ago, and Italy the Soviets' strongest challengers.

The Soviet victory over the Americans in Munich came in a contest marked by controversy. The clock was restarted twice when the United States thought they had won and Aleksandr Belov tipped in the winning basket in the last second.

Yugoslavia should repeat their silver medal winning performance of Montreal with Italy, Czechoslovakia and Cuba leading the rest of the pack. The tournament is a round robin in three four-team groups. The top two squads from each group reach the six-medal play-offs.

## Connors upset in U.S. tennis

BROOKLINE, Mass. July 19 (AP) — Hard-hitting Jose-Luis Clerc outslugged erratic top seed Jimmy Connors, 6-6, 6-4, 6-3 Friday in a stunning quarter-final upset at the \$75,000 U.S. pro tennis championships.

Clerc, from Argentina, the No. 8 seed, advanced, to Saturday's semi-final match against fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs, a 6-1, 7-6 victor over No. 6 seed Hans Gildemeister of Chile.

In quarter-final matches Friday night, No. 3 seed Gene Mayer eliminated No. 7 Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 6-4, 6-1 and fifth-seeded Jose Higueras of Spain downed Van Witski, 6-1, 6-4. Mayer will face Higueras, the defending champion, in the semi-final match Saturday.

It was the second meeting between Connors, ranked third in the world, and the 22-year-old Clerc, ranked number 19. In March, Connors defaulted with a sprained back leading 6-4, 6-2 in a best-of-five-sets championship match in Costa Rica. Connors looked unbeatable as he raced through the first set, holding serve throughout and breaking Clerc's serve in the seventh and ninth games.

Clerc broke Connors' serve in the first and third games of the second set and lost his serve in the second game but both players

held the rest of the way with Clerc taking the set, 6-4. The third set began with both players holding serve. But Connors made two ground stroke errors and double faulted in the ninth game and Clerc drilled a backhand cross-court shot to break through and win the match.

In the day's first match, Dibbs, who hasn't lost a set in the tournament, needed just 17 minutes to grab the first set 6-1 and jumped to a 5-2 lead in the second before losing his concentration. Gildemeister broke Dibbs' serve on the eighth and tenth games to force a tie-breaker, which he lost 7-5. The Chilean had led 5-4 but he lost the next three points on a forehand error, a service winner by Dibbs and another forehand mistake.

Mayer trailed 1-4 the first set, but neutralized Pecci's bullet serve with some deft drop shots and precise passing shots. He ran off nine straight games and was in command the rest of the way.

Higueras, who was not dropped a set here, was too much for Witski, a 21-year-old left-hander from the United States. Higueras, a clay court specialist, played patiently from the baseline. Witski took the first three games of the second set, but the Spaniard's speedy play won out in the end.

## Officials attack 'doping'

MOSCOW, July 19 (R) — In an all-out effort to combat the creation of "artificial" athletes, anti-doping measures at the Moscow Olympics are expected to be more effective than at any previous international sporting event.

Lord Killanin, the retiring International Olympic Committee (IOC) president, told a press conference Friday the IOC had pioneered ways of countering "the recent development of the artificial man and the artificial woman through the use of anabolic steroids and other drugs." But he criticized a recent decision by the International Amateur Athletic Federation to re-instate five East European women athletes who had originally been banned for taking muscle-building steroid drugs.

Without referring directly to the athletes or

the federation, he said: "It seems strange that somebody can be disqualified from the Olympics, perhaps for life, for taking money, but that he could be re-instated after being found guilty of taking drugs."

The head of the Moscow Olympics anti-doping team, Professor Viktor Rogozkin, expects the results of dope tests to be available within 24 hours — compared with several days at the 1976 Montreal games.

The first four competitors in each event and one other chosen at random from among the top 18 will undergo dope tests as soon as they leave the arena. Professor Rogozkin said he believed the use of increasingly sophisticated computers would result in greater "speed, reliability and objectivity" in testing procedures.



THE ROUGH: When they say "rough" on Scottish golf courses, they mean it. Here caddies and spectators help Argentine golfer Vicente Fernandez (in white visor) search for his ball off the fairway to the fifth hole.

## Trevino at top of British Open field

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, July 19 (Agencies) — American Lee Trevino led by a commanding three strokes from three other golfers after a four-under-par 67 in the second round of the \$470,000 British Open Championship at Muirfield Friday.

But even Trevino was overshadowed by little known Argentine Horacio Carbonetti, who set a Muirfield course record 64 that beat the old mark of 66 held jointly by Trevino and fellow Americans Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller. The three Americans set the previous record in 1972.

After Thursday's atrocious weather conditions of wind, cold, and rain the skies cleared for the second round resulting in a wholesale assault on par by the field of 151. But by the end of the day Trevino alone reigned supreme from Americans Tom Watson and Jerry Pate and Ken Brown of Britain, all three shots behind.

Trevino's opening round was 68 and his total is seven under par 135. Watson, Pate and Brown have 138 and there is a group of six at 140 including U.S. Open champion Nicklaus. Compatriot Ben Crenshaw and defending champion Seviriano Ballesteros of Spain. The others are Americans Andy Bean and Gil Morgan along with Jack Newton of Australia.

"The conditions were a lot easier," Trevino said. "It was still chilly and there was some wind, but it wasn't really bad here. There wasn't any rain."

"I think the reason I'm even under, is that I've kept it out of the high grass," Trevino said. "I haven't gotten in trouble off the tee. And that's important here."

Trevino, who scored his second victory of the season in his last start, missed a great

chance for a birdie on the par-5 fifth. He reached in two but 2-putted for a par. He chipped to 30 inches and birdied the ninth, made a 12-footer on the 10th and scored his fourth birdie of the day after hitting a 4-wood onto the green of the par-5 17th.

"I'm playing good," he said. "I'm using every club in my bag. And I'm thinking my shots out well."

Pate and Nicklaus were among five players including Trevino who had 67 Friday. The others were South Africans Hugh Baiocchi and Denis Watson. Brown and Ballesteros had 68 while Watson, the champion in 1975 and 1977 slipped to a one-over-par 70 after sharing the lead with Trevino Thursday.

"The key was the too long par fives, the fifth and 17th, where I took sizes," the 30-year-old Watson from Kansas said. "It's going to take a superb effort to catch now. But there is a lot of golf left."

The field for Saturday's third round was cut to the low 87 players on 149 or better, and notable omissions will be American veteran Arnold Palmer, who had a 74 Friday for 150, and the U.S. Masters champion in 1979 American Fuzzy Zoeller, whose 73 Friday could not make up for his 79 Thursday.

Pate, who said he "hopes the other guys start worrying a little about how well I'm playing," built his score around a 20-foot eagle putt on the 5th green. He missed a short birdie putt, about six feet, on the 18th that would have put him in front alone.

Nicklaus appeared to have a superlative effort under way — and let it get away from him. He birdied three holes in a row at one time, had if five under par for the day and went to the tee thinking "I need a 4-4 finish to

have a great round and he in great position." But he finished 5-5, par-bogey, putting his second shot in a bunker on each hole.

## Zoetemelk takes 20th Tour stage

ST. ETIENNE, July 19 (AFP) — Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands moved closer to a French tour victory by winning the 20th stage here Friday, a 34.5-kilometer individual time trial. Zoetemelk kept the yellow shirt of the tour leader.

The tour finishes in Paris on Sunday, July 20.

Hennie Kuiper of the Netherlands jumped ahead of France's Raymond Martin in the overall standings after Friday's stage. Lead-

ers overall after the 20th stage were:

- 1 Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands.
- 2 Hennie Kuiper, Netherlands.
- 3 Raymond Martin, France.
- 4 Johan De Mynck, Belgium.
- 5 Joaquim Agostinho Portugal.
- 6 Christian Seznec, France.
- 7 Sven-Ake Nilsson, Sweden.
- 8 Ludo Peeters, Belgium.
- 9 Pierre Bazzo, France.
- 10 Henk Lubberding, Netherlands.

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## Indians angered by \$105m 'rip-off'

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES — 'Custer's Revenge' is the label pinned by American Indian leaders on the recent Supreme Court ruling that the U.S. government must pay the Sioux nation a record \$105 million for tribal lands it seized a century ago.

The High Court justices, with their 'landmark' 8-1 decision, hoped to settle the longest (60 years) court case in U.S. history. They have only, it seems, started a new round of Indian wars.

Most Sioux tribal elders indignantly plan to reject the compensation. 'The sacred Black Hills are not for sale,' snorts Holy Eagle, 91-year-old grandson of the Sioux warrior Sitting Bull. 'We want our land, our water restored.'

But a minority are for acceptance. They would divvy up the dollars among some 60,000 remaining tribal members, while bitterly complaining that the proffered \$17.5 million — plus 5 per cent annual interest on the 1877 market price — for 7.3 million acres of South Dakota's Black Hills is 'peanuts'.

'It is indeed a token payment,' says Steven Tullberg, of the Indian Law Center. 'That land is worth billions today, and whites have taken out billions in gold.'

At the Justice Department, which is confronted by a wave of similar cases, more long faces. 'An embarrassing precedent,' mourns a spokesman. 'This could cost taxpayers untold millions.'

The ruling came just days after the 104th anniversary of Custer's Last Stand — the U.S. Army's bloody defeat at the hands of Sitting Bull and the Sioux at Little Big Horn. Colonel Custer's earlier forays into the Black Hills had discovered gold, bringing swarms of miners and settlers into the Sioux's 'Holy Land'.

Countless skirmishes culminated in the Custer debacle. And that provided an excuse for the U.S. government to tear up the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty, which had set aside the Black Hills for the 'absolute and undisturbed' use of the Sioux. As the tribe was starved into submission by loss of its hunting grounds and a food blockade, Congress passed new legislation appropriating the land.

That 1877 law, said the Supreme Court this week, was a 'taking of property' that violated the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

'That we welcome,' says Dennis Banks, founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and a leader of the violent occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1972. 'We don't want bribes that treat our sacred lands as hunks of real estate, but this could help in other cases where we're fighting for land.'

Although Indians remain the poorest, worst housed, most disease-prone American citizens, more than 20 tribes have turned down fat money offers. In 22 years, \$800 million has been paid or offered from the national Treasury. But the Indian Claims Commission has failed in the purpose for which it was created — to stem the flow of territorial demands.

Today, the stakes are enormous. On reservations or disputed treaty lands, Indians have at least 65 per cent of known U.S. uranium reserves, 35 per cent of stripable coal, 5 per cent of natural gas and oil. Battle is being done over water, the West's scarcest commodity, in virtually every western state.

Court rulings, if enforced, could make some tribal lands 'water kingdoms' — but water rights are those often most usurped by state or corporate power.

Three on-going conflicts typify the problem: In Nevada, thousands of Shoshones rejected \$26 million from Washington; demanding instead the return of six million acres 'that made up our nation 10,000 years before the white man came.' The Pentagon brass are furious: this is land chosen as a site for the vast new MX missile system.

In the Pacific north-west, gun-fights and clashes followed a court decision to back Indian treaty rights to half the valuable salmon and trout catch. Whites had been taking 95 per cent. Today Indians still get only 20 per cent.

In Utah, angry Navajos seized a Texaco oil complex after a violent clash with guards over development of 800 wells on grazing land claimed by the tribe.

Meanwhile, the \$105 million question will be argued out by tribal elders at a gathering of the Great Sioux Nation next month in South Dakota. Says AIM's Dennis Banks: 'My bet is they'll reject it. They know it's a rip-off, an insult.'

Chief Lone Eagle said this week that his tribe 'would fight' rather than 'sell away the Black Hills.' At least one figure in the controversy seems happy. Attorney Arthur Lazarus, who represented the Sioux in court (although some chiefs refused to recognize him), stands to clear 10 per cent, or about \$10 million, of the award as his fee. — (OFNS)



## Debre threatens to split Gaullists

By Robin Smyth

PARIS — The prospect of at last being master in his own house has opened before President Giscard d'Estaing with the decision by the veteran Gaullist Michel Debre to contest the presidential election next year.

Debre is the first front-line politician to join 13 minor figures already jostling for attention in a campaign that the principals are as yet fighting only by remote control. Although one of Giscard's most persistent critics, Debre is being greeted by the president's supporters as a heaven sent opponent.

By announcing early, Debre aims to forestall the candidature of Jacques Chirac, the leader of the Gaullist RPR party, which wages constant guerrilla warfare on the Government from inside its parliamentary majority.

Unless Debre can be persuaded to change his mind there will be two Gaullist candidates in the campaign. This will make it easier for prominent Gaullists who are members of the Raymond Barre Government to avoid being confronted with a straight choice between their loyalty to the President and their Gaullist allegiance.

For Giscard it could mean a new seven-year lease of power, with every hope of shaking off the truculent, obstructive weight of the Gaullist heritage in the legislative elections of 1983.

At 68, Debre knows this is his last chance of being a presidential candidate. His 3 per cent opinion poll rating will certainly improve as the campaign progresses; but he knows that he has little chance of making a real impact on the duel between Giscard and the as yet unchosen Socialist contender.

However, Debre is intent on getting the Gaullist message across in its purest and most strident form. He feels that unless the record is put straight there will be no Gaullist outlook to fall back on when it is needed.

At the center of the Debre doctrine is his insis-

tence that the competition between nations has reached such a pitch that France is in a state of undeclared economic war with the rest of the world. The struggle for independence and survival is just as acute, he considers, with allies such as the United States, Britain and Germany, as with ideological opponents. Debre accuses Giscard of covering up these uncomfortable facts and preventing the French from undertaking the national reawakening that is the only escape from decadence.

Patently sincere, Debre is as widely respected as he is disregarded. 'I am the only candidate to get under the surface of things,' he said when he declared his candidature, 'and I think the impact I shall have will come as a surprise.'

'It is probable — indeed it is certain and I very much hope it is so — that Jacques Chirac is a man of the future. But at present, given the diversity of those who speak of the Gaullist heritage, I am the greater unifier.'

The fear of the official Gaullist leadership is that Debre will seem extreme and hysterical, and many

voters will move over to the Giscardian camp. In a recent interview Giscard has been carefully defending himself from Gaullist attack. His separation from American policy on Afghanistan, his scaling of France against British lamb imports, his raising of barriers against Spanish and Portuguese membership of the Common Market, his choice of the neutron bomb... although Gaullists might find fault with these policies, all have a Gaullist ring about them.

Presented with such national initiatives, voters may be in no mood to follow tortuous arguments about Gaullist orthodoxy.

The leaders of the RPR are delaying their showdown with Debre until the end of the year. Bernard Pons, secretary-general of the RPR, said that at the end of the year the party central committee will choose its candidate. At this point all members would have to conform or be expelled.

There is little doubt at present in the RPR that the chosen candidate will be Jacques Chirac. (OFNS)

## South Africa's white lies

By Peter Deeley

Recently in South Africa — At the height of the recent racial disturbances in South Africa, the government-controlled radio and television news bulletins broadcast lengthy 'white-washing' statements by government and police spokesmen. Only sparse details of casualties and deaths, taken from official sources, were given: no attempt was made to explain the cause of the troubles.

Propaganda is an essential weapon in the government's fight to bolster apartheid.

While draconian laws prevent the Press from reporting the real story of South Africa's military

incursion into Angola, and even prohibit it from telling the public what steps the security police are taking against the increasing attacks by urban guerrillas on strategic installations, radio and television have become just a mouthpiece for Ministers and their followers.

The aims of this news manipulation are twofold: to create the impression among whites that the government is totally in control of events at home; and to foster the notion that South Africa is becoming more accepted in the world outside.

The mere fact that a South African is welcomed at some international event — whether it be women's croquet or the sale equipment in an overseas market — is sufficient to justify a leading spot in the news.

As one South African journalist, who preferred to remain anonymous, explained: 'We have to convey the idea to our viewers that our country is no longer a pariah in the world. If you get a man winning a tiddly-wink competition abroad, it isn't the success that matters so much as the fact that another South African has been accepted into the international community.'

That same journalist told me how at one time a current affairs programme had sought to put out a balanced program by interviewing both a government Minister and an opposition party spokesman. When permission had been sought from the head of news, he had vetoed the interview with the opposition politician.

To any responsible journalist — and some still exist in South Africa despite the continual harassment — the lack of balance is almost more worrying than the selectivity of what is revealed.

To try to correct this pro-government bias, an English-speaking cultural group calling itself the Fortepenters (the name comes from the ratio of those of English as opposed to Afrikaans descent) has been monitoring all television output.

It spent six weeks scrutinising the main, eight o'clock nightly television news — which goes out on alternative nights in English and Afrikaans — noting how much time was given to each item and what the report said.

The group found that nearly eight times more television 'space' was given to government statements than to the views of opposition parties.

One of the monitors said: 'We regard the 8 p.m. news as the television showpiece as it has between 1.6 and 1.7 million (white) viewers each night, and we found it had a definite pro-government bias. (OFNS)

## ZIONISTS REACT

The significant advances the Arab cause made in Western Europe and in the West generally were expected to produce a strong reaction from the Israelis and their friends. The change in public opinion in the West, preceding and facilitating changes in official attitudes, has been slow but inexorable. For too long, the Arab case on Palestine went unheard. Now, perhaps for the first time, the West is realizing the dimensions of the human tragedy involved, and the severe consequences it is bound to have for the international community as a whole if it is left unresolved.

The Zionist counterattack is now in full swing, in both the United States and Western Europe. Its ferocity has been such that the stand on Israel has become a part of the political equation in each of the countries concerned. The leader of those countries, especially those who have taken stands which the Israelis deem questionable, are being made to feel the full weight of Israel's far from elegant modes of persuasion. The fact that these are democratically elected leaders of sovereign states, free to determine their own policies, weighs next to nothing to Israel and its friends.

In the United States, the force of the Zionist attack has been such that the presidential elections battle seems to have turned into an open auction for Israel's favors. The candidates are vying with each other in their declarations of support to such a degrading extent that one could say that the road to the White House passes through Tel Aviv. The Zionist lobby has also been flexing its muscles in the Senate, where it succeeded in getting two thirds of the membership to sign a petition to the White House against the additional equipment required by Saudi Arabia for its consignment of F-15's.

In Europe, and especially after the Venice declaration, Zionists have been redoubting their efforts against the new understanding of the Arab view point. Israeli Premier Begin has himself been taking the lead here; witness his recent outburst against Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary. In France and Germany, where parliamentary elections are in the offing, the Israelis are interfering directly against both the French president and the German Chancellor.

The Arab world, which has been looking hopefully at the change of attitudes in the West, has to realize that such gains can be reversed, given the strength and persistence of their enemy. There is little room for complacency; gains have to be capitalized upon; and the offensive waged by the Zionists has to be met and defeated.

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

On Saturday *Al Medina* led with a report on a major demonstration in Washington against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, while *Al Riyadh* reported in its lead the intensive activity by the Soviet air force in Afghanistan. *Al Bilad* said in its lead that 32 states have urged the inclusion of Afghanistan on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's September session. *Okaz* led with outpouring Lebanese Premier Hoss's warning that an international conspiracy is being hatched to divide Lebanon and put an end to co-existence between the different communities in the country. *Al Nadwa* used as its lead story Israel's reported attempt to demolish the wall around Jerusalem as part of its plan to 'Judaize' the holy city. The murderous attack on former Iranian Premier Bakhtiar in Paris formed the lead story in *Al Jazirah*.

In a front-page story, *Okaz* reported that the non-aligned members of the U.N. were discussing the Arab draft proposal on the Palestine problem. *Al Jazirah* gave front-page play to Israel's reported opposition to atomic cooperation between Iraq and France. The military coup in Bolivia was carried as a page one story by *Al Nadwa* which also highlighted the successful launch of India's first satellite.

The foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Charitable Hospital in Mecca by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman figured prominently in *Al Bilad* while *Al Riyadh* gave front-page highlight to America's opposition to a U.N. extraordinary session on the Palestine issue.

Newspaper editorials generally dealt with the developments in the Lebanese situation and

warned that events in Lebanon indicate there is a conspiracy against the country and its unity. They reiterated that Israel was responsible for the Lebanese crisis. Sensing the gravity of the situation, *Okaz* said in an editorial that the situation in Lebanon must be tackled with 'great consciousness and firm determination' so that Israel does not get an opportunity to implement its plans for Lebanon.

On the same subject, *Al Jazirah* noted that Lebanon's salvation from its present ordeal lies in the hands of the Lebanese themselves. The paper regretted that, even at this critical time, some Lebanese worked in collusion with Israel to realize their own political ambitions and communal interests while throwing overboard all national considerations and the interests of their countrymen. It held a firm view that Lebanon would have long leaped out of this crisis long ago if these elements had not worked against the country's interests. The paper reaffirmed that Israel is the actual motivating factor behind the Lebanese crisis which it escalates as soon as any signs appear for its solution.

Dealing with the crisis in Afghanistan, *Al Medina* praised the valor of the people of Afghanistan who, it said, have provided a unique example of their steadfastness and struggle in modern history. The paper said the Soviet Union must have been angered over the violence of the freedom-fighters in Afghanistan and is now committing crimes in Afghanistan without anyone daring to question the Soviets of their highhandedness. It reiterated that the Soviet Union's barbarous activities against the

unarmed villages there proves that the Russians have failed in their plots to easily dominate Afghanistan.

*Al Riyadh* concerned itself with the so-called autonomy talks and the reported differences between Egypt and Israel. It said that the U.S. perhaps does not have anything tangible to offer to the negotiations, although it continues to insist on the continuation of the autonomy talks despite the parties' differences. The paper blamed the U.S. for not being serious as a full partner in the talks and backed up its stand by referring to the U.S. made fighter planes in Israel and huge U.S. financial aid which boosts its economy. In the paper's view, Israel is interested in deepening the gap regardless of any embarrassment to the U.S. Instead of the U.S. pressuring on Tel Aviv to give up its intransigence, Israel exercises its own pressure on Washington and Cairo, and the latter is obliged to capitulate to save Washington's face, the paper added.

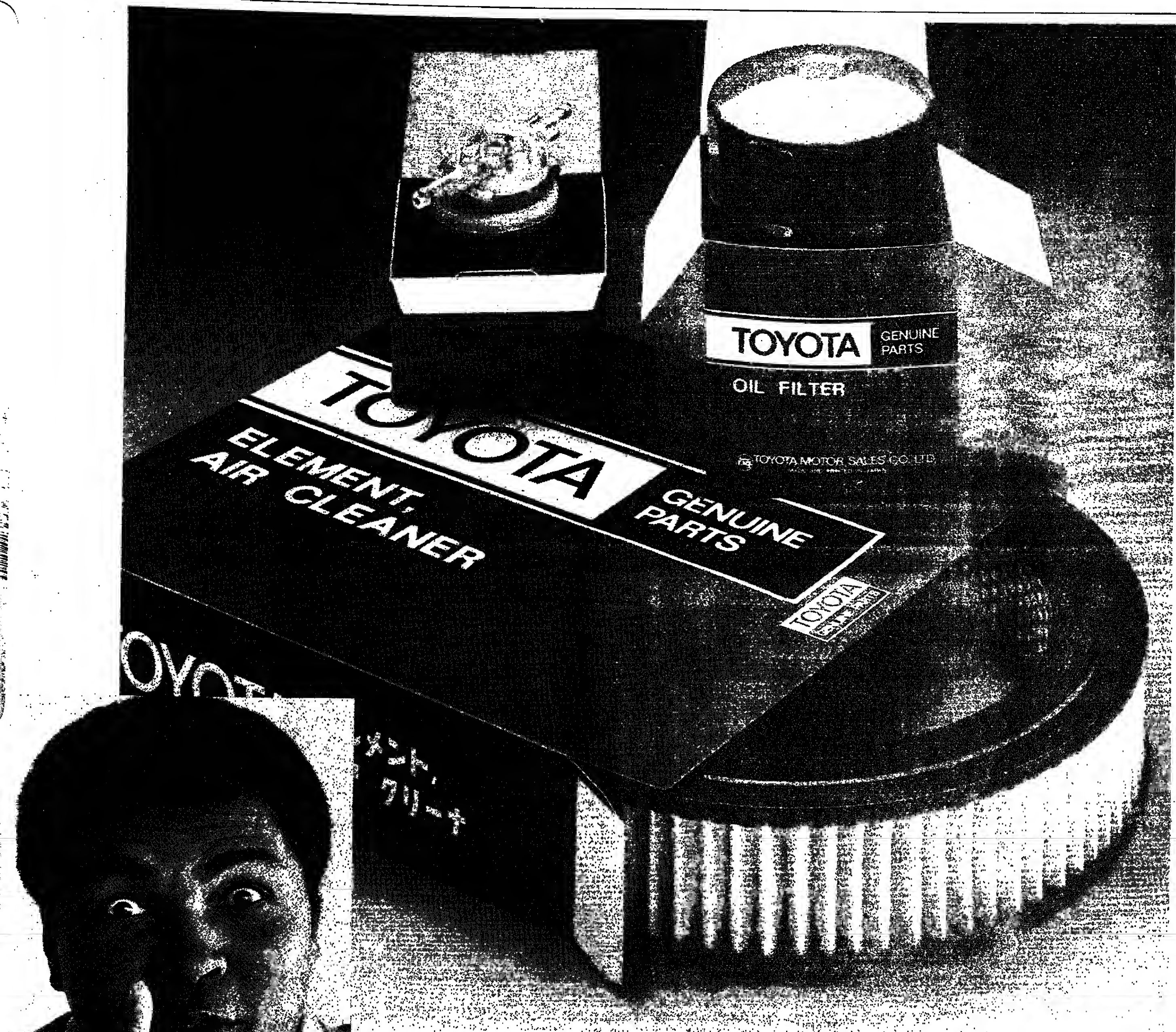
Commenting on a news report about Israel's intention to open a wide road along the boundary wall of Jerusalem, *Al Nadwa* noted that the main aim must be to demolish the wall so that all the characteristic features of the holy city are eliminated. The paper added that the projected road cannot be built without the demolition of some portions of the wall and the consequent razing of some Arab houses inside the wall. All such attempts, despite all Arab, Islamic and international resolutions, are only aimed at making the city the unified capital of Israel, added the paper.



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Al Jazirah





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## In Mecca

## Koranic revelations began on 'night of power'

By Mahmud Abdullah

The "mountain of light" is located in Mecca three kilometers from the Holy Mosque, which houses the Kaaba, the center of Islam. Near the top of the "mountain of light," called Jabal-Nur, is a cave named "Ghar Hara" — the "cave of research". It was in the "cave of research," more than 1,400 years ago, that the Prophet Muhammad, at the age of 40, received his first revelation from the angel Gabriel.

One night, toward the end of Ramadan, the Prophet was sleeping in the cave when the angel Gabriel roused him from his bed with the stern command: "Recite."

Rubbing his eyes, the startled Muhammad gasped, "but what shall I recite?" Suddenly his throat tightened as though the angel was choking him, so quickly did his heart rise to his throat. Once more came the command, "Recite!"

"What?" the Prophet asked. "What shall I recite?" and again, he felt a strangling sensation.

"Recite" ordered the angel for a third time. "Recite! In the name of thy Lord who created man from a clot. Recite! And thy Lord is the most gracious. It is He who has taught man by the pen that which he knew not." (Quran 96:1-5)

So the Prophet recited, and the Angel departed. When the Prophet Muhammad awoke, it was as though the words were written on his heart. The Prophet Muhammad had earned a reputation as a wise and saintly man even before his first revelation from the angel on Jabal-Nur.

Despite his keen and noble obsession with the spiritual, the Prophet never sought to become a wise counselor to whom men ran for advice. He sought first to convince himself of the truth before passing it on to others. Consequently, he spent long intervals alone, completely absorbed in his thoughts and meditations and hardly ever given to communicating his ideas to anyone.

## Tahawuth

It was the custom in Arabia at the time for the pious and thoughtful to devote a period of each year to a retreat of worship, asceticism and prayer.

The faithful would seek an empty place, far away from their people, where they could concentrate on prayers, genuinely seeking a new level of seriousness, wisdom, and ethical goodness through meditation. The practice was called tahawuth or tahawuf.

The Prophet Muhammad found the best means of satisfying his will through thinking and meditation. In solitude, he could find a measure of spiritual detachment and peace that would enable his consciousness to screen the whole universe for inspiration and to pursue his thought, whenever it might lead.

The Prophet found at Jabal-Nur a cave whose silence and separation from Mecca made it a perfect place for retreat. In the fifth

consecutive year of his retreat to the mountain of light for meditation and prayer, the angel Gabriel communicated the first revelation to the Prophet Muhammad on the "night of power."

"Indeed, we sent it down on the night of power" (Quran 97:1) During the last 10 days of Ramadan, Muslims are encouraged to undertake additional devotions. During this sacred time of the Lailat Al-Qadr comes the night of power, one of the last nights of Ramadan. It was at this time the Prophet Muhammad received his call and the first verses of the Holy Quran were revealed in the vision of Jabal-Nur. Several dates are suggested, the 23rd, the 25th, and the 27th. The tradition states: "Look for it during the last ten days of Ramadan."

In general Muslims believe the night of

power to be the 27th. It is said to be the night on which Allah's decrees for the year are brought down to the earthly plane.

"Lo! we revealed it on the night of power. Ah, what will convey unto thee what the night of power is! The night of power is better than a thousand months. The Angels and the spirit descend therein, by the permission of their Lord, with all decrees."

(That night is) Peace until the rising of the dawn. (Quran 97:1-5)

Muslims are, therefore, encouraged to spend the whole of this night praying and reciting the Holy Quran individually and collectively. During these last 10 days, individuals are also encouraged to intensify their religious observations and to retire temporarily for nine to 10 days in mosques for prayers, meditation, vocal recitation of the Quran and spiritual attainment.



MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT: The Prophet would retire to this mountain, a three-kilometer walk from the Kaaba, to meditate. Muhammad received his first revelation while sleeping in a cave on this mountain. The photo shows a sunset on the "mountain of light."

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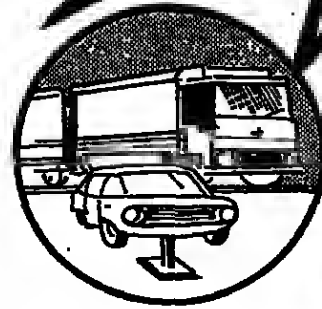
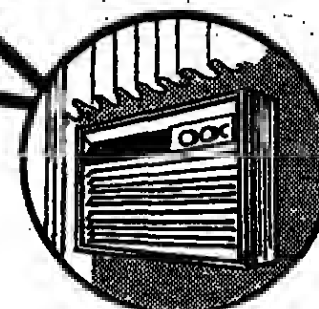
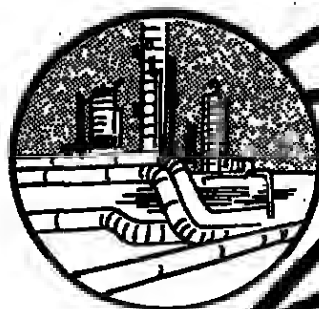
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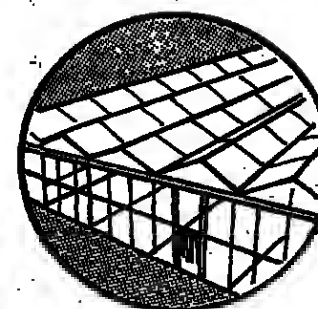
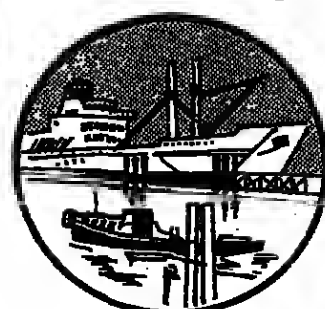
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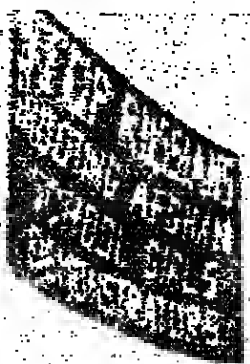
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**PARADES:** France celebrated Bastille Day with a rainy Monday parade (above) down the Champs-Élysées. In Zurich, Switzerland, (below) street fighting broke out during a parade by youthful demonstrators. The battle between police and some 300 rioters lasted 12 hours.



**POLITICS:** Denmark's Queen Margrethe (above right) welcomed delegates Monday to an 18-day world conference of women in Copenhagen. Outside the convention hall (above center) about 50 demonstrators denounced what they called the "Soviet selected" women's delegation from Afghanistan. A photo taken inside Afghanistan (left) shows two freedom fighters with the bodies of dead comrades.



**PATRIOTISM:** The 1980 Republican National Convention opened Monday in Detroit (above right) with a display of flag-waving patriotism as the party began selection of a presidential candidate. A small British boy, (far right) gets involved in government by presenting a request at No. 10 Downing Street in London. In Pamplona, Spain, it was fighting bulls in the streets (center) as the traditional feast of San Fermin opened. In Dallas, Texas, (left) a homeowner tries to ease a three-week long summer heat wave by putting a water sprinkler on top of his house.



**SUMMER FUN:** This street battle between a determined mother duck and a Buckingham Palace guard (far right) ended when the guard scooped up duck and ducklings in his white-gloved hands and escorted them off the palace grounds. In Florida, actor William Devane had his summer fun riding "Bubbles," the water-skiing elephant during the filming of "Honky Tonk Freeway." In Germany (above), summer means eating; in this case, the largest strawberry cake in the world.



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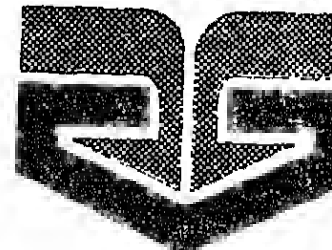
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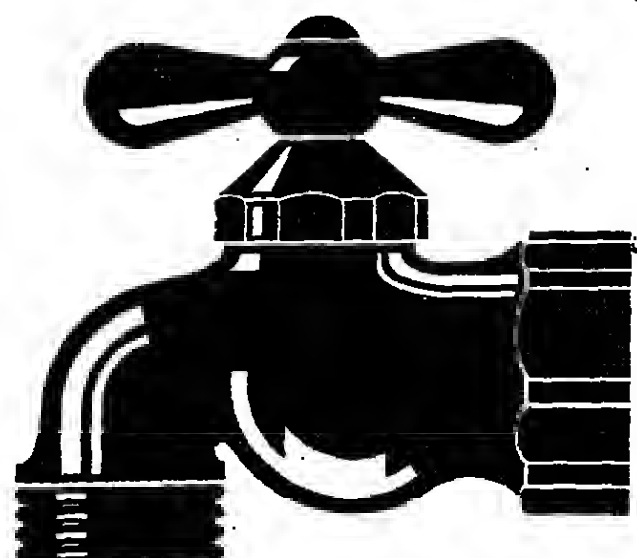
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PAGE 14

International

## Afghan schoolgirls arrested at exams

NEW DELHI, July 19 (AP) — Afghanistan's pro-Moscow regime has struck back at dissenting schoolgirls who were in the forefront of recent anti-Soviet protests by arresting them when they appeared for annual examinations, a report from Kabul said Friday.

At least 267 girls, ages 14 to 19, were put in jail when they ended a long boycott of classes to attend the July 10-15 exams, said a Kabul source who in the past has been accurate. About 85 of the arrests were at Soraya Girls High School, one of the institutions most active in taunting Afghan and Soviet soldiers earlier this year in the streets of Kabul, the source said, adding that in addition to those arrested about 400 girls were expelled from school.

A Tass report from Moscow Saturday denied the arrests had been made, and blamed Western propagandists for spreading rumors about Soviet activities in the country. Earlier reports from Kabul said thousands of schoolboys and girls were still under arrest from the anti-Soviet protests starting April in which at least 200 students were shot dead.

## Afghans try to sell out, seek exile

KABUL, Afghanistan, July 19 (AP) — Quietly and without fanfare, many members of Afghanistan's dwindling middle class are trying to sell family heirlooms and antique carpets that they can't easily carry into exile.

Getting out of Afghanistan isn't easy, and the growing number of Afghans who are thinking about leaving because of the Russian occupation know they need liquid assets like cash or jewelry, not heavy antiques or rugs.

The antique and carpet shops in the foreign quarter of Shahr-e Naw which have always been a paradise for antique lovers are even more so today. For the past few months, the richer Afghans have been selling their prized possessions but no tourists have been coming to buy them. So, stores are packed with old Bokarra and Beluchi carpets, red and blue bohemian crystal, old English silver and American art deco vases, old firearms and Russian samovars.

"Last year, I used to sell four or five carpets every day," Mohammad, a dealer, said. "This year, I'm begging you to buy one carpet so I can put up the money to leave the country. There's no business here so I'm going to Europe to sell carpets."

The cost of a business passport is 5,000 Afghanis (about \$113) and any businessman who leaves the country must post a bond of 20,000 Afghanis (about \$450). By comparison, the average monthly salary for a factory or office worker is about 1,500 Afghanis (less than \$30). At the moment, the government isn't issuing tourist passports.

For the lucky few have passports, getting out is easy. For those who don't, the choice is more difficult — a risky overland trip to Pakistan with little chance of going any further.

Nour, a jeweler, said business was so bad he was hoping to sell a few pieces of Afghanistan's famed lapis lazuli precious stones for money to feed his family.

"Last year, thousands of tourists came. This year, nobody's doing any business," he said. "What should I do? I'm 50 years old. I don't have a valid passport. I hope the Russians will be gone in the next few months. But if they're still here, maybe I'll try to go to work in Germany, Iran or the Middle East. If I can get out."

Along chicken street, a few shops are permanently padlocked, with dusty embroidered dresses and sheepskin coats hanging forlornly in the window. Those who ask are told by neighboring shopkeepers that the owners left on a trip—and probably aren't coming back.

The exodus from Afghanistan seems to have split almost every family. Middle-class parents say they are desperate to get their children out of the country, especially their draft-age sons. Nearly a million Afghans are now camped on the Pakistani side of the border, but those still in Kabul wonder what their fate will be.

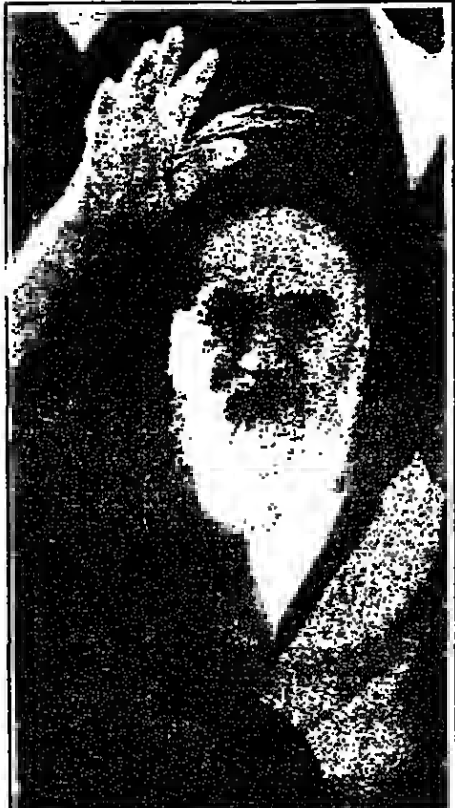
"Who wants us?" asked one former government official. "West Germany has taken a few refugees. One of my sons is there. But now they're getting tough."

Pamphlets circulated by Afghan rebels in Kabul, known as "night letters," urged students to resume their boycott when the new school term starts next Wednesday, the latest report said.

The Kabul report also estimated that 40,000 Afghans were made homeless by recent stepped-up Soviet air and ground assaults against scores of villages outside the capital. A diplomatic source in India had earlier reported that Russian attacks against 50 to 60 villages, in an apparent change of Soviet tactics, had caused thousands of Afghan casualties.

Tass denied that such attacks were taking place, and branded the diplomatic report as "fabrication."

The Kabul informant said severe bombings and shellings began nearly a month ago in Kabul province.



Ayatollah Khomeini

## Coup suspects 'verdict death,' says Khomeini

TEHRAN, July 19 (R) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday called for the execution of those involved in last week's alleged coup conspiracy. In a speech broadcast on state radio, he said, "Those people who have been involved in this matter with the intention of carrying out a coup d'etat, their verdict is death."

More than 300 people, mostly military personnel, have been reported arrested in connection with the plot which the government said it crushed. Others alleged to have been implicated are still being sought. None has yet been brought to trial, but the ayatollah's comments indicated that a new wave of executions is in the offing.

The 80-year-old ayatollah said no one had any right to pardon the conspirators. "According to Islamic law and the Quran they are corrupt," he said.

## Jump in visitors to U.S. predicted

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — Foreign visitors are flocking to the United States in record numbers, helping to offset a drop in travel by Americans, U.S. News and World Report has said.

The American news magazine estimated that 8.2 million foreign visitors, not counting those from Mexico and Canada, in 1980 will for the first time exceed the number of Americans going abroad. The 8.2 million figure would be 19 per cent above last year's.

"Lured by cheap dollars and an enticing array of package tours, the biggest influx of foreigners this year is from Britain, with 1.25 million tourists expected — 25 per cent more than last year's record," U.S. News said in a report in a recent issue.



EVACUATION: Trucks piled high with people and their belongings plow through flood waters outside Wazirabad, near New Delhi. The village was ordered evacuated because of flooding.

## Japanese fear effects Poisoned bay to be dredged

MINAMATA, Japan, July 19 (OFNS) — Japanese scientists are warning that the world's most notorious pollution tragedy may be about to repeat itself.

Ironically the danger is caused by a \$90 million clean-up operation designed to deal with the first disaster — the poisoning of thousands of people who ate fish contaminated with mercury at Minamata in the south-western tip of Japan.

The operation, just begun by the provincial government, aims to remove 10 million cubic feet of mercury-polluted sludge from the bottom of Minamata Bay. This, officials say, is the only way to prevent pollution continuing.

But some scientists reply that dredging up the sludge may spread the mercury through the water, increasing the contamination of fish, and risking another major outbreak of poisoning.

The notorious outbreak of "Minamata disease" began in 1956. That April a six-year-old girl was admitted to a hospital with severe brain damage. Within five weeks, her younger sister and four members of a neighboring family had developed the same symptoms.

Soon people were going down in their scores with the disease, which strikes without warning signs, causing brain damage, paralysis, deformity, convulsions and — often — death.

Healthy men would go to bed fit one night, and wake the next morning crazy, unable to stand, wash or dress themselves. Bright children would turn into vegetables. Apparently healthy women would give birth to babies born with the disease — poisoned in the womb.

More than 300 have died and nearly 1,500 have been officially recognized as victims of the disease. Another 6,000 claim they have it.

At first the cause was a mystery. Scientific detective work finally traced the poisoning to a factory run by the Chisso Corporation.

Fishing in the bay has long been banned, but contaminated fish are still able to swim out of it, to be caught in "safe" areas outside. All attempts to stop them have failed.

First the bay was enclosed in a ring of nets, but nearly a third of the fish got through — partly because a gap was left for a ferry. Next the authorities installed an ultrasonic device in the gap to frighten away the fish. An octopus set up home on the device. Hence the decision to remove the sludge, encase it in concrete and use it for landfill. The Chisso Corporation is paying two-thirds of the cost of the massive, 10-year operation.

When the plan was announced, 2,800 local people and Minamata disease victims sought a court injunction against it. They lost their action in April but won the support of Professor Jun Ue of Tokyo University, the country's best-known environmentalist and one of the scientists who first warned about the dangers of mercury pollution in Japan.

Professor Ue says: "I think this operation is very dangerous. There could be another disaster."

## Kenya cool to mock marine landing

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — The United States explored the possibility of staging a U.S. Marine amphibious landing exercise in Kenya, but decided against pressing the issue when the Kenyan government reacted coolly. This was disclosed Friday by administration officials who said the question may be raised again in the future if the political climate permits.

Although Kenya has granted the United States increased access to its air and sea facilities, it shares with other countries in the Indian Ocean-Gulf region a reluctance to become closely identified with U.S. interests.

The administration officials, who asked to remain anonymous, said the diplomatic probe was aimed at determining whether Kenya would be receptive to a landing drill by an 1,800-man marine battalion now enroute to the Indian Ocean from the Mediterranean. They said the Kenyans obviously were reluctant, so the idea was dropped for the time being.

In stressing the discussions were only exploratory, administration officials said the United States made no formal request for

aster."

However, other scientists support the dredging. Dr. Kazi Kato, deputy director of the water quality management division of the Environment Protection Agency, says: "What alternative have we got? We have to do something to remove any possibility of mercury in the sludge getting into fish. Dredging is the final, and probably the most effective, way of putting an end to the whole unfortunate situation."

Ue says he would support the dredging if it were done slowly enough, if the mercury contamination of the water and fish were monitored more carefully than is planned, and if the whole bay were enclosed in a dam.

Kato says that the monitoring already scheduled will detect any danger, and that if this arises the dredging will be slowed down.

A complete dam, he says, would be impractical because it would interfere with shipping; but one is being built across a quarter of the bay before dredging begins. That will not stop fish swimming out, but it should cause the bay to become stagnant, so that the polluted water does not spread.



AWED: This curly-haired emu puts on an amazed expression in its cage at a Florida game park.

## Shah feeling better

CAIRO, July 19 (AFP) — The deposed Shah of Iran left his bed for the first time in four days Friday and walked the length of a corridor at Maadi Military Hospital, the Cairo daily Al-Ahram reported Saturday.

The Shah's temperature had dropped to 38 degrees Celsius from 39 degrees on Wednesday, when doctors operated to remove an abscess in his right thigh. His weight reached 58 kilos nearly his weight before he went into hospital June 28. Doctors are administering a solution of penicillin and water to the former monarch, Al-Ahram said.

exercise approval.

The battalion now enroute aboard a five-ship navy amphibious task force is the second such unit to be deployed by the United States into those waters since the American military buildup began there in late 1978.

Deputy Defense Secretary W. Graham Claytor told a House committee in secret session last month that "we will be having marines in and out of the Indian Ocean area from now on."

A group of seven civilian-manned freighters and tankers is enroute from the United States to positions near the British-owned island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean loaded with enough military gear, supplies and water for a brigade of 12,000 marines and several U.S. Air Force squadrons, the "pre-positioning" ships are due to arrive in the Indian Ocean late this month and to remain there indefinitely.

The use of Diego Garcia by U.S. forces has recently been criticized by Mauritius, which leases the island to Britain. Mauritius asked that the lease be terminated and the island returned, but has not pressed the matter.

## S. Korea jails 17 lawmakers

SEOUL, July 19 (Agencies) — South Korea's martial law command announced Saturday that 17 ranking lawmakers and former cabinet ministers have been arrested on charges of corruption, abuse of power and disruption of political and social discipline.

Their arrests were part of the nation's social purge, launched by the military-dominated special committee for national security measures, allegedly to wipe out detrimental elements.

The government fired 4,992 government officials in two purges last week and this week under the campaign.

The command said the 17 included six lawmakers from the pro-government Democratic Republican Party, eight lawmakers from the opposition New Democratic Party, and three former cabinet ministers under the late President Park Chung-Hee.

The command said that their arrests came after they ignored the command's repeated request that they voluntarily donate "illegally accumulated wealth" to the government.

Meanwhile, the first contact in 30 years between President Kim Il-Sung and an American political figure has taken place. The North Korean head of state met with a Democratic congressman from New York, Stephen Solarz, on Friday.

The meeting took place in the North Korean city of Hamhung near the Sea of Japan, sources there said in a telephone message to Peking.

Solarz, the first American political figure to visit North Korea since the Korean War from 1950 to 1953, said before leaving for Pyongyang that he was not carrying any message from the United States authorities for the North Korean leaders.

## Bolivia junta elects chief; revolt fades

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 19 (AFP) — Brigadier General Luis Garcia Meza, designated as the next Bolivian president following Thursday's military coup, Saturday announced that his government would be dedicated to "the revolutionary process," national reconstruction and a new social order.

In a radio broadcast monitored in Lima, Meza also announced that he was banning all trade unions until their activity had been passed. The unions have reportedly offered the greatest resistance to the sudden toppling of Bolivia's democratically-elected government in the rightist coup that left an unknown number of people dead.

Meza, designated president by the armed forces Junta, also denounced Communism, anarchy and the economic policies of former interim President Lidia Gueiler, who was reportedly forced to resign Friday. Her whereabouts were unknown.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses said that street fighting had broken out in the capital. The fighting was said to be led by students and the powerful Central Labor Organization, which has previously threatened a general strike if democracy in the country was thwarted.

Elsewhere in the country, particularly in mining centers south of here, pockets of resistance were reported and clandestine radio stations were urging Bolivians to resist the coup.

The new regime — which the general said would "end electoral adventures" but would eventually establish a true democracy — was quickly denounced around the world.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

The holiday season, season of travel, brings to mind a memorable journey I took a few months back. I was in the United States in mid-winter and had to travel by air from Washington to Chicago. The sky was threatening — storms expected — and the journey was delayed several times. Finally we were called to the plane and seated.

My worries started almost at once. As is customary, the pilot said a few words of greeting to the passengers, advised them to fasten their seat belts and such like. But, I thought, something was odd. The man was too effusive. He told us, in detail, about the ultra-modern equipment in both aircraft and airport designed to ensure a safe journey. The latest in radar, he kept saying, and more than one computer standing by for any complication. Nothing to worry about, he kept repeating, the most advanced technology of the most technologically advanced country in the world was at our service.

My unease increased as he came back again on the intercom as we were airborne. "Keep those belts on," he said. "Foul weather ahead." Then, really loud, though as if he were joking: "I've never seen anything like it. It's really blowing out there."

"But don't you worry," he laughed. "Old Betsy here will get us there. There's life in the old bird yet!"

The passengers were by now exchanging worried glances. We all wished the man would shut up.

"There we go!" boomed the intercom as the plane hit an air pocket and plunged a few thousand feet. The talkative gentleman must have been thinking of a rodeo and was determined that we share the fun. "Whoops! There we go again."

A lady protested to the stewardess, "We don't want to know. If it's the end let it be sudden, but for God's sake stop that stupid man." But he was really enjoying himself. "An electric storm on the left. Look at that! A storm ahead. Arm guns (to the plane). A storm behind, a storm ahead, a storm below ... But folks don't you worry, these gals are built to last."

"We landed in Chicago nervous wrecks, having died a thousand deaths. Now I have heard, in theater and elsewhere, of audience participation. But I never dreamed it could have such horrendous application."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

## Seat-of-the-pants sailor completes Atlantic voyage

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, July 19 (AP) — After dodging a tornado and scanning the horizon for three days to find Bermuda, a four-man crew stepped ashore Friday after a round trip across the Atlantic Ocean guided only by the stars, waves and the sun.

"We zig-zagged a bit," said 64-year-old retired Professor Marvin Creamer. But he said the trip from Atlantic City to Dakar, Senegal, buoyed his theory that it was possible to navigate the north Atlantic without sextant or compass as ancient mariners did.

The 11.7 meter sloop *Navstar* sailed into a state marina with a flotilla of 20 boats, two helicopters and small airplanes unfurling signs saying "Glassboro Salutes Skipper Marvin Creamer."

Scores of people applauded while the *Navstar* passed docks lining the marina.

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